

THE NAPA

Vol. XLIV] No. 29 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANA

More - Business - for - July ! ELECTRIC

It is not what we say but what we do that keeps things moving here. We make sure we can do it before we say so, therefore when we plan a bargain sale we have the stuff and it is always ahead of the expectation.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY . . . July 1 & 3

we will offer about 800 yards of Dress Organdies, Muslins, Lawns, and Wash Goods. In the lot are lines that retailed as high as 50c the yard. None that is not good value at 15c, and many at 20c and 25c.

Special offer Saturday and Monday 9c the yard.

Special offering of Trimmed Hats Saturday and Next Week.

Clearing out prices on Jachets and Capes.

Special values at the Dress counter in these goods : Voiles, Lustres, and eveningwear goods.

Summer Silk Waists \$2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50.

Ladies' Silk Neck Ruffs and Caperines at half price.

At the Ladies' Goods Section.

Ladies Corset Covers 25c, 35c, and 40c—Saturday and next week 19c, 25c, 30c.
Ladies' White Underskirts 90c, \$1.00, 1.25—for Saturday and next week 75c, 85c, \$1.00.
Ladies' White Lawn Waists, special values at \$1, 1.25, 1.50.
Summer Corsets 25c, 35c, 50c.
Special White Lawn Skirt, wide embroidery trimmed, also embroidery insertion and pin tucks, regular \$2.25 skirt, special at \$1.50.
Little Boys Wash Blouse Suits \$1.00 and 1.25.
Boys Buster Brown and Rock Rib Hose—the kind that saves mending—all sizes in stock.
Ladies' and children's Tan Hose.

Women's Linen Skirts.

Very special line at \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Women's Lustré Skirts \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00
Women's Duck Suits \$2.75
Women's Lustré Suits \$4.50

In the Basement.

New Roller Shades, special cloth, 23c.
Extra Heavy Roller Shades, lace trimmed, perfect goods, guaranteed roller, 12c.
Just a small lot Roller Shades, in terra shades with deep lace, 20c to 25c.
Extra Imperial Shade Blind, hand made, lace trimmed, special 60c.
All the fine shades reduced.
We carry in stock shades 7 feet long, a's 41 and 45 inches wide.

Lace Curtains a Special.

3 1/2 yards long, very wide, Nottingham Lace, 75c pair.
Splendid Lace Curtains, all new lots, selling \$1, 1.50, 1.75.
See us for Curtains and Curtain Poles.

At the Notion Counter.

Swell new Lace Collars, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Embroidered Collars, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Tab Collars, silk embroidered 25c.
New Silk Belts, very special line 29c.
Fine Taffeta Silk Belts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
New Leather Belts, 25c and 50c.
Little Boys' Buster Brown Belts, 25c.

At the Men's Counter.

3 pairs seamless Cotton Socks for 25c.
Fine Ballbriggan Socks, 10c, 13c, 15c, 20c.
Special fine all-wool Cashmere Socks, the regular 35c quality, special 19c a pair.
Men's Working Shirts, 35c, 50c, 75c.
Men's Dress Regatta Shirts, \$1.25 kind for 80c.
Men's soft bosom, fine tailor made shirts, 60c and 69c.
All sizes and styles in W & R Collars.
Boys' Cloth Caps, 10c and 15c.
Men's Ballbriggan Underwear 25c.
Men's Knit Rib Summer Underwear 25c.
Men's French Ballbriggan Underwear 39c, 50c, 69c.
Men's Natural Wool Summer Underwear 75c.
Summer Ties 15c and 25c.

With the Housekeepers' Goods.

Good Huck Towels, 10c, larger ones, 13c.
Good everyday table linen, 25c, 35c, 48c.
Bleached Linen Table Covers, 2 yards long for \$1.25 each.
Art Muslins, for windows, 5c, 8c, 10c.
Good Cretonnes 10c and 13c.
Double face Cretonnes and double bordered 15c and 20c.
Muslin and Net Side Curtain Stuff Lace and Insertion trimmed 13c, 15c, 19c, 20c.
Duck Finish Prints, special 5c.
Extra wide Duck Prints, 10c.
Apron Gingham, 6, 8, 10, 13c.
Chambrays in plain fancy stripe and checks for summer dresses and waists.
Lace and Linen Voiles for dresses.
White, Navy, and China Blue, Dress Duck.

A Well Attended M Opera House on

Electric Light Matters Speal

On Monday evening the Opera House was well filled with citizens of the town, all desirous of hearing all that could be learned in reference to electric lighting matters and the advisability of electric light under civic control.

The meeting seemed to be very much in favor of a brand new strictly up-to-date civic plant and if the expression of opinion at the meeting is any indication of way the vote will go, the by-law to raise the necessary capital will carry by a large majority. On the platform were Mayor Lowry, the members of the Fire, Water & Light Committee and Mayor Farrington and Messrs Van Noorman, Young and Crandall the gentlemen who have been connected with the Picton Civic Plant since its installation, Mr. W. T. Gibbard and a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Mayor Lowry occupied the chair and in a few well chosen words stated the object of the meeting of the citizens, calling upon Mr. A. S. Kimmerly Chairman of the Fire Water and Light Committee to say a few words in reference to the position of the council in the matter and a few of the reasons for the present action to raise money for a civic plant. Mr. Kimmerly stated that it was the intention of the council to engage the services of a first-class engineer from the Montreal Light Heat and Power Co. to advise the town on the selection and installing of the plant.

MR. SYMINGTON.

I am very sorry to differ from you in your opinion whether it is proper and right to call on me. I came to hear these gentlemen from Picton lead us in the way of Electric Salvation and I am very glad to see them here. It is surely to their credit to come here on their own charges, and bear their own expenses, no doubt, and to brave the dangers of a bath in the river, in order to lead us to Electric Salvation. It is not often you find a class of men, who will do this in order to lift us out of our darkness, and ignorance, and show us the light and we ought to consider ourselves lucky. I am sorry there are not more of us here to listen to these gentlemen. I came here as the rest of you, came to hear them explain the way their electric light is managed.

I do not purpose to propose any plan and I will ask our good friend, the Mayor, to allow me to criticize their remarks. I think it is my privilege, Mr. Mayor, a few minutes after the gentlemen are done, and no doubt I will not criticize at all. We should do them the honor of hearing them first when the house is full as it will be, so with your permission, ladies and gentlemen and yours Mr. Mayor I will take my seat.

G. M. FARRINGTON, Mayor of Picton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen : While I was sitting in my seat I thought for a moment why I was here. I might say I came on the invitation of my good friend, Mayor Lowry, to pay a friendly visit, but he promised not to ask me to speak. However, I shall just make a few remarks in reference to the Electric Light System.

I was rather surprised to hear Mayor Lowry ask for all those who wished to speak for or against Electric Light to take the platform. Surely there is not anyone

Defiance Carpet Warps will be sold at cut prices during

LACE CURTAINS A SPECIAL.

30 yds long, very wide, Nottingham Lace, 75c pair.
Spend a Little Curtains, all new lots, selling \$1, 1.50, 1.75.
See us for Curtains and Curtain Poles

Apron Gingham, 6, 8, 10, 13c.
Chambrays in plain fancy stripe and checks for summer
dresses and waists.
Lace and Linen Voiles for dresses.
White, Navy, and China Blue, Dress Duck

**Defiance Carpet Warps will be sold at cut prices during
July==All colors now in stock.**

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—
The farm known as the Thompsons Point
farm, containing about 170 acres. This farm is
situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between
Deseronto and Picton, and would make a
splendid summer resort as the boats call
between eight and ten times a day.
It is graciously fenced with red cedar rails.
For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON,
Apolphinstown, Ont.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,
Will be pleased to have your
trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

SEASON OF 1905.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE
Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE Picton at 5:30 a.m. for
Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at
8 a.m., Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Napanee
at 10:30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains
going East and West.
RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1:30
p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer
"Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave
Deseronto at 2:30 p.m., Picton at 4:30 p.m. for
down the bay.
This boat can be chartered for excursions on
very reasonable terms.
For further information apply to
JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

SUMMER TERM.

DURING JULY FOR
Teachers and Senior Students

**Frontenac
Business College**

KINGSTON, ONT.
Accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penman-
ship, etc. Write for particulars.
W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
Principal, Principal,
Barrie and Clergy Sts.

DR. C. C. NASH,
Dentist, Bath, Ont.

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons,
of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto
University.
ODESSA—Tuesdays, at Dominion Hotel.
STELLA—Thursdays, at J. Miller's residence.

**BLOCKS, SLABS, AND
CORDWOOD.**
PLYMOUTH COAL.
—FOR SALE—
CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed "Tenders for Supply-
ing Coal for the Dominion Buildings" will be
received at this office until Tuesday, August 3,
1905, inclusively, for the supply of coal for the
Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.
Combined specifications and form of tender
can be obtained on application at this office.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders
will not be considered unless made on the
printed form supplied, and signed with their
actual signatures.
Each tender must be accompanied by an ac-
cepted cheque on a chartered bank, made pay-
able to the order of the Honorable the Minister
of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the
tender, which will be forfeited if the party
tendering declines to enter into contract when
called upon to do so, or if he failed to complete
the work contracted for. If the tender is not
accepted the cheque will be returned.
The Department does not bind itself to accept
the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary
Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, June 26, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement
without authority from the department will
not be paid for it.

**That Wonderful New Rimless
Eye Glass**

THE STA-ZON,

fits almost any nose, and a
great improvement on the old
Sure-On patents.

Other fine patents such as
**Never Slips, Secure Royals,
Lasso, Etc.**

too numerous to mention
always in stock.

Then to still further improve the
good results by coming to us we will
give you the best test you can get
outside of an oculist.

An honor graduate of two schools.
A. F. CHINNECK with

F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELRY STORE.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

FARM FOR SALE—The splendid 100
acre farm, formerly occupied by the late
Robert Fox, and being the south half of lot No.
23 in the 1st concession of the township of
Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington.
This farm is situated about 1-2 mile from
the village of Camden East. Upon the farm
is a good dwelling and ample and substantial
barns and stables. There is wood upon the
premises, and it is well fenced and watered.
The Napanee River also runs through the farm
a few rods from the barn. The place is free
from any soil. Possession given in the fall.
For further particulars apply to Donald Fox,
upon the premises, or to Camden East P.O., or
to HERRINGTON, WARNER, & GILGIE,
Barriers, Napanee. 25-1-1.

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co. LIMITED.

ROCHESTER AND 1000 ISLANDS
STR. NORTH KING leaves Deseronto on Sun-
days at 1:30 a.m. for Picton and 1000 Islands,
calling at Gananoque and Alexandria Bay.
Returning leaves at 9:35 for Rochester, N. Y.

BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE
STR. ALBION leaves Deseronto at 7:30 a.m. on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for Picton
and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports. Return-
ing leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
at 2:45 p.m. for Belleville.
Tickets and full information from
E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
Traffic Manager, Agent,
Kingston. Napanee.

Paris Green.
We carry nothing but the Pure Paris
Green and cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Mr. G. H. Williams has added a very
fine new surrery to the equipment of his
livery stable.

Mr. J. W. Anderson has purchased the
butcher shop on John street from Mr. M.
T. Vanslyck.

The town was gay with soldiers in red
coats Tuesday. Here there and everywhere
they were to be seen. In the evening the
Napanee Band, with the soldiers, follow-
ing, paraded the streets and played martial
airs prior to leaving on the 6:40 train for
camp at Barrieffield.

The Salvation Army band in connection
with the Kingston Corps, were in town on
Saturday afternoon, in attendance at the
meeting held by Commissioner Coombs,
and remained over Sunday. The several
selections of sacred music played on the
streets was very much appreciated by a
large number of citizens.

Headquarters
for sanitary plumbing, steam, hot water
and hot air heating. Let us give you esti-
mates.
MADOLE & WILSON.

CAMDEN EAST.

The Women's Auxiliary of the church
of England met at the Rectory Camden
East for their regular monthly meeting on
Tuesday. There was a large attendance.
The Rev. F. D. Woodcock and Mrs. Wood-
cock were present and received a warm
welcome from their home parishioners.
Miss Lawters read a magnificent report
of the Diocesan Annual meeting lately held
at Napanee which was listened to with
great attention and was warmly applauded.
Mrs. Woodcock and the Rev. F. D. Wood-
cock spoke very kindly and helpfully of the
good work going on in the parish. Rev.
F. D. and Mrs. Woodcock returned to
Brookville on Thursday.

Berry Bros. Famous Liquid Granite for
wood floors.
MADOLE & WILSON

for a moment why I was here. I might
say I came on the invitation of my good
friend, Mayor Lowry, to pay a friendly
visit, but he promised not to ask me to
speak. However, I shall just make a few
remarks in reference to the Electric Light
System.

I was rather surprised to hear Mayor
Lowry ask for all those who wished to
speak for or against Electric Light to take
the platform. Surely there is not anyone
against having an Electric Light System in
the Town of Napanee.

I am not going into the details of Electric
lighting but I wish to say this, that I
brought with me a Lawyer, an Electrician
and a Politician and I am sure, gentlemen,
after you hear these gentlemen there won't
be any doubt about your By-Law
passing on the 7th of July. I am satis-
fied of this fact, gentlemen, that you want
an electric light plant in this town, and I
am further satisfied gentlemen that it
should be handled by your corporation. I
have nothing to say against private Com-
panies at all, I only came here to discuss
matters in a friendly way. I certainly
would advise by what I know of our own
Electric Light System you people to have
your own Electric Light plant. I find on
asking Mayor Lowry what the indebtedness
of the Town of Napanee is, that you are not
very much in debt and I cannot see any
reason whatever why you should not carry
this By-Law and have one of the best
Electric Light Systems there is in Ontario.
Gentlemen, if you put in the proper kind of
Electric Light Plant and that plant is
handled properly there is not the least
doubt in the world but that it will be a
paying investment for your Corporation.
Now when we first put in our plant it was
handled by the Council and I am at present
the Chairman of the Electric Light
and Waterworks Commission.

We have one of the Commissioners with
us to-night who has been Commissioner
three years and of course he is better in-
formed than I am, but as mayor of the
Town of Picton I have a seat at the Board
this year.

I know we are perfectly satisfied with
the rate, we are satisfied that it is paying
and I think the system is almost universal.
I think that all towns and cities today
should handle both their Electric Light
and Water Works System and I feel sure
that if you put in your plant and handle it
yourself everyone will be glad they did
not put any money to pay for their lights in-
to a private Company and every individual
and ratepayer of the Town will have an
interest in this Electric Light plant.

Your Electric Light and Waterworks
Chairman spoke something about revenue.
Gentlemen, you will be surprised at the
revenue of your plant. When we first
called meetings to discuss the question we
had not half as representative an audience
as you have to-night. I am pleased to see
so many ratepayers here to-night and I
think you have merely come here for in-
formation how it is to be run how put in,
etc. which information you will no doubt
get later on.

I have no interest in this plant, as you
know, I am merely speaking from personal
experience, and what I have learned from
other Municipalities and I find that there
is only one way to light a town and that is
to have your own Electric Light System.
I have no doubt Mayor Lowry is anxious
to have this carry as well as other members
of the Council and I do not think he need
have any fears whatever. When the day
for Polling comes you will look at this
matter intelligently and will come forward
and throw away all petty differences that
you may have and vote for the By-Law.

Now, gentlemen I thank you very kindly
for your attention here and, as I said
before, the gentlemen who come after me
are well up in the Electric light business
and will give you better information than
I can. We have Mr. Crandall, Mr. Young
who has been one of the Commissioners
for three years, and Mr. R. A. VanNorman
and I am sure they will discuss the matter
in a friendly way and any questions you
wish to ask they will answer. I am very
pleased to meet you all and thank you very
kindly for your attention.

MR. HERRINGTON, Town Solicitor.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—
I do not know why I should be called upon
directly any more than the other citizens,
only perhaps because I am better acquaint-
ed with the affairs than most of the other
Citizens of the Town. I simply speak
here as a rate-payer of the Town and I
think I pay more taxes than the average

Screen Doors and Windows.
Handsome designs.
MADOLE & WILSON.

LANE EXPRESS.

NADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 30th, 1905

IC LIGHT

Meeting in the on Monday Evening

ers Fully Discussed by the
peakers.

man; and to that extent I am interested in what is taking place, and in commending the actions of the present Council I do not wish it to be inferred that I wish it to be inferred that I wish to say anything detrimental to the action of the former council. I think the members of the council for the last three years have felt this coming on but the people have not been educated to it. It strikes me that the whole matter resolved itself into a very small form and I will make this statement for the benefit of those speakers from Pictou. We as citizens should ask ourselves the plain and simple question do we want light and I think the experience of a good many citizens of this Town would be sufficient answer. A case occurred in my own family on Sunday night. One of my daughters went to the Anglican Church and one went to the Methodist and I had to telephone to the nearest neighbor to the church to have them stay there all night, and not to come home. I would not allow my daughters to attempt to come home on such a dark night. Now if an epidemic of burglary or another Angus McLeod would pay the penalty perhaps then we would all be wide awake to the danger that is facing us every day. Fortunately there have been no broken legs, although I find a way to maim myself without falling off the sidewalk. It has simply been from the extra caution of the people and the kindness of Providence, that the people of Napanee are not maimed more than they are, from the very fact, that it is almost impossible to navigate our streets on a dark night. I have occasion to be out late sometimes, later than I should be, and I can remember times when I had to use my umbrella as a pilot.

Do we want light? If we want light we must vote on this By-Law. But I think the question will answer itself. We must have light if we expect to be looked upon as a progressive and successful Town and to keep abreast with the neighboring Towns along the line.

I think we are all under very deep obligation to the gentlemen who have come from Pictou in such a friendly way and I was very sorry to hear one of the speakers speak in the way he did about these gentlemen, who are wholly disinterested, and who came here, leaving their business, simply, because they were invited to come, and give us information we want, and I hope these remarks, or any like them will not be repeated during the evening. They are not preaching for or against this By-law, and let us receive them with open arms, and welcome them as citizens of a neighboring Town.

Now if we want light, how are we to get it? If you look about the Towns along the line you will find them all lighted. If a Private Company runs a plant, they run it for the purpose of making money, and the money that they would make would make would be from four to five per cent. upon their investment, or they would not run it. If a Private Company can run a plant and run it advantageously, why cannot a Municipality do so? Surely we have brains in Napanee, and can find men enough who will sacrifice some part of their time to its interests. However, I am a firm advocate of Municipal ownership of an electric light

proportionate charge. First we charge 1/2 of the maintenance to Electric Light and 1/2 to Water works. Year before last Water Works did not pay, however, Electric Light more than made up for the Water Works. The present Electric Light System was installed in 1900.

We have four boilers of seventy-five horse power capacity and two engines of 150 horse power capacity but we have only one dynamo. We are now on the point of asking the rate payers of the Town of Pictou to give us another dynamo. We have now got our dynamo to about its full working capacity and we ask them now to give us money to put in another dynamo. One year we had coal for \$3.00 per ton but we have never been able to have that since. It takes about 800 tons of coal for us to run the present system. We have not had coal sheds that we could put in sufficient coal to last in the Fall as they would only hold about 250 tons of coal at one time and the consequences has been that we have had to ship it in by train in the winter time and in the last two years our earnings will show up upon \$5.00 coal instead of \$3.00 as in the first year. The earnings in the last few years will be on coal at \$5.00 and never from the first year has it been less than \$4.00.

In 1901 the excess of assets was \$987.70 so much for that year on the working of our plant.

In 1902 the excess of assets was \$1,714.59 coal about \$4.50 and in 1903 the excess of assets was \$2,081.60.

The reason for the excess each year was we got more users. We endeavour to make every person take a meter. We charge the sum of 9 cts. per 1000 watts. I believe that 9 cts. is the lowest meter rate paid in Canada by any steam plant. In some places they are paying as high as 20 cts. what we are giving them for 9 cts. If you can possibly put in your plant and give electric light at 10 cts. you are doing well and will make money out of it. We have not been able to put every person upon the meter system. I think the only fair way to sell Electric light is on the meter system for then a man pays for what he burns, and does not pay for what his neighbor burns. You know there are some people in every town who want something for nothing, I do not know whether there are any in this Town, but I am prepared to say we have them in our Town. We sell a man a meter for exactly the cost of the meter, freight charges and carting, and they pay for inspection. These meters have to be inspected by a Government Inspector before or immediately after they are put in, and they are paid for according to their size of the meter. From seventy-five cents up, is the price paid for government inspection. We try to make it an inducement for every person to buy their own meter. We made it a rule from the first that everyone who burned nine lights or over go on a meter, and we force all hotels on a meter. They have been the hardest people to deal with to get them to go on a meter, but we have simply made that a rule.

In 1904 our excess of assets was \$3117.74 and that was done from \$5.00 coal.

Our Electric Light plant is run by commission. Two commissioners are appointed by the people each year, and the Mayor. I think the law is that you can elect them annually or elect them like trustees two at a time and one go out each year I would advise you to do this.

I shall be glad to answer any questions that I am able to answer, although I am not an Electrician, but I have a good deal to do with the financial end of it.

We go to the Board at nights and do business. Mr. Bristol is one of the best business men that Canada holds and we always have the valuable aid of the Mayor, and he won't allow us to go very far wrong. We all have one object in view, and that is to give the people good light, and to give it to them as cheaply as can be given, and then after that we want to make what

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

PURE PARIS GREEN

Kills the Bugs
and does not hurt the potato plants.

WE HAVE THE BEST.

We have a table of FANCY GLASSWARE, ETC, which we are not going to keep in stock. It is selling at less than half price.

COME AND SEE IT.

J. P. LAWRASON & CO.

Successors to J. J. Perry. DRUGGISTS.

DRY MILLWOOD FORSALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, Camden East, conducted the services in St. James church Kingston, on Sunday.

Mrs. Gaylord Haselton and little Edith, of Bath, left last week for Whitehall, N. Y. where Mrs. Haselton's father, Walter Gunn Jr., is seriously ill.

Miss Ada L. Wartman, left on Tuesday, for Elm Creek, Man., where she has secured a school.

Mrs. Carrie, Marysville, left on Tuesday for Winnipeg, and the west where she will spend a couple of months with friends.

Miss Emma Riddell, left on Saturday, for Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. J. S. Robinson and Miss Eva Robinson, London, Ont., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sobey.

Mr. Clarence Robinson, London, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Sobey, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Dr. C. H. Wartman, are this week sight seeing in New York.

Miss Emma Vanaalstine, Centre Street and Miss F. L. Burgess, Dundas Street. Napanee returned home on Monday after spending a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burgess Moscow.

Rev. Canon Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis attended the closing at Trinity College School, Port Hope this week and were the guests of the Headmaster Rev. Dr. Rigby and Mrs. Rigby. The Canon was Special Preacher on "Speech Day" A very large number of visitors from other places were present at the proceedings.

Rev. B. F. Wood, of Watertown arrived in town this week to join his wife who has been spending a few weeks with her sisters, Mesdames Gould, Wilson, Clapp and Hemstreet.

Mrs. H. A. Lake of Providence, sister

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. VanEvery, Owen Sound, are guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Templeton.

Miss Corbett, Kingston, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Hardy, this week.

Mrs. Hammel Deroche is visiting her parents in Toronto.

Mr. F. H. Carson spent Sunday in Reidville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Daly arrived home on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Bull, Belleville was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. Richardson, on Tuesday.

Mrs. M. S. Madole attended the S. S. Convention in Toronto, last week.

Mr. Fred Burrows, Belleville, was in town a couple of days this week.

Mr. Bruce Williams is again able to be about town after a three weeks illness with Bronchitis.

Scythes.

All grades and Snaths cheap and all grades of scythes for sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—In Richmond, on Sunday, June 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hudson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHEPPARD—McCABE—On Monday June 26th, by Rev. J. R. Real, in the Western Meth. Church, Mr. Percy E Sheppard of Toronto to Miss Mary L. McCabe of Napanee.

SAUNDERS—GONU—At Deseronto on Wednesday, June 28th, 1905, Laura Gonn eldest daughter of Chief of Police Gonn, Deseronto, to Geo. H. Saunders Napanee.

DEATHS.

INGERSOLL—At Chicago, on June 19 1905, in his 74th year. Willat Casey

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for the purpose of making money, and the money that they would make would make be from four to five per cent. upon their investment, or they would not run it. If a Private Company can run a plant and run it advantageously, why cannot a Municipality do so? Surely we have brains in Napanee, and can find men enough who will sacrifice some part of their time to its interests. However, I am a firm advocate on Municipal ownership of an electric light plant. If we do not get an electric light plant owned by the Municipality we have no prospect of having any as I see. This is not a war waged against any company, it is simply the citizens taking care of themselves, and unless the citizens do take care of themselves, I do not see that any private corporation is going to do it for them. The management of the plant should be run by Commission, that is entirely in the hands of the people. Now our Council have done their part and it is for the citizens to do theirs, and having heard from Mr. Young the financial side of the question I should be deeply interested to hear the practical side of it. However, you are all familiar with the position in Napanee, and it is not necessary to take up any more of your time. I thank you for your attention.

MR. GIBBARD.

I endorse what Mr. Herrington has said in said in regard to the gentlemen coming here from Picton.

It is only a matter of whether the town is in a position to put in this Electric Light plant, whether we can afford it with the high rate of taxes we are now paying.

The previous speaker has put the thing in the proper light but he should have given you a detailed statement.

Now the Town of Picton's conditions are very different from what they are here in their lighting system, and also running it.

[MR. YOUNG, BARRISTER OF PICTON]

Mr. Mayor: Ladies and Gentlemen: I assure you it is a great deal of pleasure for me to be here to-night in spite of the remarks of the last speaker.

I am not here to give you the light, that rests with yourselves, but a long time ago, I have forgotten the date, a man who is higher than I once said 'Let there be light' and there was light, and it is for you ladies and gentlemen to decide whether you shall have light or not.

I am not here for or against this By-law nor have I anything to do with that, nor have I been asked to speak for or against this By-law and it was my only intention to come here to-night and give you facts and figures. I do not care personally whether you have electric light or not, nor do I care anything about that, I washed my hands of the whole of that, and when the last speaker saw fit to express himself in the way he did, to say I came here to teach you people, I did not come to do that they asked me to come and state the financial workings of our plant and I am here for that and that only.

Now, in the first place I want to apologize for my being here at all. Mr. Bristol, who has been one of the Commissioners for sometime, should have been here to-night but unfortunately he had started for England before we were asked to come here.

It is true that I have been upon the Board for three years and I have done what I could to make a success of the Picton plant. We worked the financial ending without any remuneration. I have worked from year to year to make the Electric Light plant of our town a success and I have done it, although lawyers don't usually do it, without any remuneration. (I do not do that in all my business so I am not advertising.)

About 15 years ago we put in a street lighting system and put in water works in 1899. We put in the present incandescent system and started to work in 1900 and it is that system alone I wish to speak of to-night. I do not have anything to do with the other systems because I know nothing about the mechanical working of them, I am only going to speak to-night upon the financial end of it. We have to run our Water Works and Electric Light Systems in together and to do that we have to make a

not an Electrician, but I have a good deal to do with the financial end of it.

We go to the Board at nights and do business. Mr. Bristol is one of the best business men that Canada holds and we always have the valuable aid of the Mayor, and he won't allow us to go very far wrong. We all have one object in view, and that is to give the people good light, and to give it to them as cheaply as can be given, and then after that we want to make what money we can out of it, and if we make money for them, we make money for ourselves.

This year we are building a new dock and shed with our surplus money, and that will save us money, as I said before, we can only store a small quantity of coal, and we have to get coal in, in the winter. If we can get a proper coal shed so we can store five or six hundred tons of coal, we can get it much earlier in the season, and thus make or save a lot of money.

If I have said anything for or against this Electric Light that is going to be put in this Town I will be very sorry. I brought an Electrician with me so that if you ask me any questions I cannot answer he will be glad to answer you.

Thanking you very kindly for your attention I shall take my seat.

Continued on Page 8.

For Tired Feet.

A small quantity of Walk Easy Foot Powder dusted in the shoe will be found a perfect remedy for aching, sore, tired, sweating, tender, swollen feet. Sold only at The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

NEWBURGH.

The storm of Sunday evening was one of the heaviest storms in this vicinity in years.

It is expected that there will be eighty candidates receive instructions at the opening of the entrance examinations.

Congratulations are extended to Cadet Beeman upon passing his final examination at the Royal Military College. We understand he intend accepting a commission in the permanent forces.

Lovely weather favored the Ladies' Aid for their lawn social Tuesday evening. The night was bright and clear, and nearly 300 people found the spacious lawn of S. J. Yeomans a delightful spot for an evening party. The Yarker brass band discoursed sweet music during the evening and an excellent programme was rendered by the Wesley Male Quartette Mrs. Sharpe, W. P. Hedley, Percy Nesbitt, E. D. Moore and P. D. Shorey. Short addresses were made by Mr. Jenkins, and Rev. J. F. Mears. A Nesbitt occupied the chair in his usual happy manner. The ladies served strawberries, ice cream and cake to all entering the grounds. The proceeds were \$68.

The trustee board of the Methodist church met Thursday evening to engage an organist.

Fred Mears was in Deseronto Saturday in connection with the Ladies' Aid excursion to the 1000 Islands on July 6th.

Dr. Clements, of Kingston, spent Sunday at Dr. M. I. Beeman's.

Rev. F. D. Woodcock, of Brockville, a former rector, preached in St. John's church on Sunday morning. The congregation were delighted to hear him again.

Mrs. C. H. Finkle attended the Royal Military College ball, and was also present at the reception given by the Bishop and Mrs. Mills.

While Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. Knight, and Master Frank Ryan were returning from Sydenham on Sunday the whiffetree broke. The horses jumped, pulling Mr. Ryan over the dashboard, giving him a bad shaking up. The rest of the party were uninjured.

Probably the first new potatoes of the season were those dug by J. W. Courtney on Saturday. They were very large specimens for this early season.

F. G. Miller left on Friday afternoon to spend his holidays at his home in Wiarton. Robert Dougan and Miles Silver left on Friday evening to erect some cottages at Masanaga Lake.

Rev. J. F. Mears will preach to Epworth Leagues on Sunday evening.

Miss Pearl Nesbitt took the temperance topic at the Epworth League meeting.

A very large number of visitors from other places were present at the proceedings.

Rev. B. F. Wood, of Watertown arrived in town this week to join his wife who has been spending a few weeks with her sisters, Mesdames Gould, Wilson, Clapp and Hemstreet.

Mrs. H. A. Lake of Providence, sister of Mrs. Finkle and Mrs. Gibson of our town, left for home last Monday after spending four weeks with friends in Napanee and Toronto.

Mr. Milton Limbert, and Dr. G. E. Eakins, of Toronto are spending a few day with friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Morden, of Philadelphia, Pen. arrived in Napanee last Friday.

Miss Sharpe, entertained about 35 of her lady friends to a very pleasant "Musical" Monday afternoon.

Miss Van Slyck Dundas Street, entertained a number of her lady friends to a thimble tea on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. A. Doller, Morven was visiting her father, B. B. Van Slyck, Dundas Street this week.

Mrs. Silas Woodcock is visiting friends in Syracuse, N.Y.

Miss Edith Hardy is visiting relatives in Kingston.

Mr. W. O. Stevens and wife, of London, Ont., are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevens.

Mr. J. A. L. Robinson is in Hamilton on business.

Willie Singer of Newcastle, is visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fleming, Parrott's Bay spent Wednesday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wakeford.

Mr. Geo. Close, Gananoque is spending a week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Queensboro, are the guests of her sister, Miss Sanderson.

Mrs. Shaw, Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Miss Marie Grange.

Messrs M. O. Fraser M. P. Graham and Fred Wagar were at Beaver Lake on Thursday.

Miss Pearl Perry entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday eve.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller and Mrs. F. D. Miller spent last week in Buffalo.

Miss Minnie Caverhill, Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Pearl Perry.

Rev. J. W. Jones, Tamworth, is attending the Military Camp in Kingston as Chaplain to the 47th Battalion.

Miss Ida Joyce, Kingston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. H. Sargent.

Miss Lane of Picton will sing in the Western Church next Sunday evening.

Mr. Gunn, Chemist of the Kingston Penitentiary, was in town, on Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sargent.

Mrs. W. K. Pruyn is in Toronto visiting friends.

Mr. Harold Baughan is spending his holidays, in Harrowsmith and Kingston.

Miss Gertaude Hardy returned Thursday, from a two month's visit with friends at Toronto and Gravenhurst.

Mrs. W. T. Baker, Hinch, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker, Mill street.

Mr. Melville Nixon was in town a few days last week.

Mr. Millar, of the Newburgh High School, left for his home in Wiarton, on Saturday.

Mrs. Burritt, of Toronto, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Aylsworth.

Paints, Oil and Glass.

Highest grades at right prices. It pays to buy the best. We keep it. MADOLE & WILSON

McCabe of Napanee.

SAUNDERS—GONU—At Deseronto on Wednesday, June 28th, 1905, Laura Gonn eldest daughter of Chief of Police Gonn, Deseronto, to Geo. H. Saunders Napanee.

DEATHS.

INGERSOLL.—At Chicago, on June 19 1905, in his 74th year, Willet Casey Ingersoll, third son of Isaac Ingersoll, of the Bay of Quinte, and brother of Mrs. Canniff Haight, Toronto.

Elephant Brand Ready Mixed Paints.

This famous brand is bringing to us by far the largest ready mixed paint trade in Napanee. QUALITY COUNTS. We have the goods. MADOLE & WILSON

William Grass this week purchased the parcel delivery business of Johnston Wagar.

The work of raising the tower of the church of St. Mary Magdalene will be started the end of this week or the first of next. The material is being placed ready for the work. The tower will be raised thirty feet, and there is a possibility that a set of chimies will be put in instead of the bell.

The Methodist Sunday Schools of the Selby Circuit will run an excursion July 6th. per str. Ella Ross, to Glen Island, Glenora and Picton, calling at Deseronto. The boat will leave Napanee, at 8 a. m. Tickets, adults, 25c. Children, 10c.

At the annual Convocation at Albert College on Tuesday evening the names of the following graduates appear. In Domestic science, Miss Birdie Metzler, Odessa, In Book-keeping Miss Blanche Hunter, Tamworth, O. B. Jackson Enterprise, Chas. Wilson. Misses Gertrude Wagar and Myrtle Woods, Tamworth. Shorthand and Typewriting, Miss Blanche Hunter, Tamworth.

The work of the Eastern Methodist Church is being rapidly pushed. The Sunday school rooms are quite dismantled and the fittings gas and electric, under the direction of Mr. Will Waller, are being carefully put away in classified order, Mr. W. A. Rockwell is removing the organ, which will be replaced in the Town Hall. The Ladies' Aid Society is to be congratulated on the most successful closing entertainment given on Tuesday night Music by Mrs. Cairns-Smith, Misses Kimmerly, Luella Hall. Vocal selections by Misses. Cairns, Herring, Emsley, and Bruton, and Mr. Harry Daly afforded great satisfaction to those who heard, whilst in response to the request of the chairman, Rev. W. H. Emsley, Mr. D. B. Wilson, as Superintendent of the S. S., and Mr. M. C. Bogart, Treasurer of the Trust Board made bright and earnest addresses, and asked the hearty co-operation of the congregation during the period of change. The Trustees have decided to hold all the services in the Town Hall, it was felt that much inconvenience would be experienced in transition from Opera House to Hall for school purpose, hence the congregation will gather on Sunday morning at 10.30 in the Town Hall.

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star brand, MADOLE & WILSON.

S. School Association Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive of the County Sabbath School Association is called for on Saturday afternoon, at 2.30, July 8th, in the Western Methodist church parlor, to further consider the matter of Township S. S. Conventions during the coming Autumn. All interested in this work should attend. All Ministers and S. S. Superintendents are members of this Executive. A good attendance is much desired. JAS. GORDON, Secretary.

Blackleg in Cattle

Remember WALLACE'S Red Cross Drug Store is where you get the genuine vaccine and injector for using same.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Plummer* The Kind You Have Always Bought

"SALADA"

is now the Favorite
Drink of Millions

Black, Mixed or Natural Green. Sealed Packets only
HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS 1904.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Comparison of Sea Forces of the Maritime Powers.

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America and Japan, distinguishing battleships, built and building; cruisers, built and building; coast defence vessels, built and building; torpedo vessels, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, built and building.

Of battleships, Great Britain has 59 built and 9 building; France, 30 and 6 respectively; Russia, 19 and 8; Germany, 29 and 8; Italy, 16 and 4; the United States, 13 and 13; and Japan 6 and 2. Of coast defence vessels Great Britain has 1, France 13, Russia 12, Germany 11, the United States 11, and Japan 1.

Of cruisers, Great Britain has 111 and 20 building; France, 57 and 8; Russia, 19 and 8; Germany 29 and 8; Italy, 25 and 4; the United States 85 and 9; Japan, 31.

In the torpedo class the most notable distinction is that Great Britain has fewer torpedo boats (91) than destroyers (128), and that in other countries the position is reversed, France having only 31 destroyers and 238 torpedo boats; Russia, 40 and 162 respectively; Germany, 37 and 84; Italy, 13 and 128; the United States, 20 and 31; and Japan, 21 and 84.

Of submarines, Great Britain has 17 and 23 building; France, 37 and 32 respectively; Russia, 13 and 14; Germany, 1 and 1, ten being interned; and the United States, 8 and 4. There is no return for Japan under the submarine heading.

the five partly tenanted, but the open doors of other "desirable residences" flap idly in the wind, and fail to tempt families in search of a country home.

The explanation of the failure of the village to attract residents is probably that it is at present a little out of touch with London, although that would probably be its charm for hundreds of tired town-wellers if they only knew of its existence.

Its nearest railway station is about a mile away, although electric trams connect it with stations east and west. There is no public house within sight, and the nearest school is a mile distant.

To the true Londoner, with his love of arid yellow bricks and mortar, the deserted village perhaps seems only a queer place where strange people would bury themselves alive, but to the provincial-born it should offer a welcome relief from cheap flat life.

Each little cottage has its own garden and its own upstairs, its green-painted door and brass knocker, its gas-cooker as well as kitchen range, its palings to ensure a measure of privacy in the garden, and its share of the view of the old trees which have been left standing.

Some have one kitchen parlor and a scullery and two bedrooms; others have a best parlor as well and three bedrooms. The rents, including rates and taxes, vary from 7s to 12s 3d, a week, and the present tenants include laborers, plasterers, postmen, artisans and clerks.

When the village is completed, it will have cost over £1,000,000, and will house over 40,000 souls.

A LUCKY GIRL.

Saved From Deadly Decline by
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"When I think of my former condition of health," says Miss Winnifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N.S., "I consider myself a lucky girl that I am well and strong to-day, and I owe my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all that one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least noise would startle me, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when I would suddenly lose consciousness and drop to the floor. At other times my heart would palpitate violently and cause a smothering sensation. Night and day my nerves were in a terrible condition, and I seemed to be continually growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken a half dozen boxes, I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on a visit to Boston. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping the pills too soon, and I began to go back to my former condition. I then called on a well-known Boston doctor, and after explaining my case, told him how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me before. He told me to continue their use, saying I could take nothing better, and I got another supply and soon began to regain health. I took about eighteen boxes in all and then

THE HEIR OF SANGLEIGH

OR
THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

Meanwhile, the gentlemen strolled up and down the terrace with their cigars, talking together, and as they passed the window of the drawing room in which Norah was sitting, and in which the lights were lit, they lowered their voices.

"Poor girl!" said Lord Ferndale. "My heart aches for her! Great Heaven! fancy her position to-night! To be welcomed by a father whom she had never seen in such a cold-blooded fashion! Old friend as he is, I had hard work to keep from flying into a rage with him!"

"Such a lovely young creature!" said the rector. "One wouldn't have been surprised if he had caught her in his arms and burst into tears. They were very near my own eyes, I know."

"I can't fancy the earl doing that," the squire remarked. "I often think that he was born without a heart. Why, it isn't only with his wife that he quarreled. There isn't a soul belonging to him that he hasn't parted from. Look at the young viscount. Having quarreled with his father, the earl has actually never seen the young man. Never seen the heir to the title and the estates, by George!"

"And such estates!" murmured the rector.

"Ah, and there's something more than the estates," remarked the squire. "The earl can't have been living up to half—ah, a quarter—of his income, and must be rolling in money!"

"That will all go to Lady Norah!" said Lord Ferndale.

"Yes, and she'll be the richest heiress in the county or thereabouts," assented the squire. "Poor girl, what a change it is for her!"

"I wish there had been some ladies here to-night," said the rector, "it would have been easier and pleasanter for her."

"What was the earl's idea in having us here to-night?" asked the squire, puffing at his cigar with a puzzled frown.

"Who can say? To try her—to see how she would carry herself."

"Ah, and how well she did it!" exclaimed the rector. "Didn't you think so, Mr. Berton?"

Guildford Berton was leaning on the coping of the terrace, smoking slowly and thoughtfully and taking no part in the conversation; he looked up and inclined his head.

"Remarkably so," he said, in an utterly inexpressive voice.

"I think we had better go in," said Lord Ferndale. "It must be lonely for Lady Norah," and they flung their cigars away and re-entered the dining room.

Lady Norah! She had not even yet got used to the title, which sounded so strangely in her ears that when it was spoken she half looked round to see who was addressed by it. Lady Norah! She was Norah Frere no longer, but an earl's daughter, and she had come "home" to this vast place with its palatial rooms and army of servants.

Lonely! No Arab in the center of the desert ever felt lonelier than did Norah at that moment, and the desire for one soul upon whom she could lean, to whom she could pour out her heart, was so intense that her heart actually ached with it.

Then the door opened and the gentlemen filed in.

Lord Ferndale went up to her at

Again Norah looked at the motionless figure and handsome face, still downcast and abstracted.

"That Mr. Berton does not know is not worth knowing," continued Lord Ferndale, leaning back and nursing his knee. "He took a high degree at Oxford, I believe, and was intended for the bar, where he would have been a great success, I have no doubt."

"And he has thrown up his profession?"

"Yes," assented Lord Ferndale. "It would appear so. At any rate, he has been living outside the park for the last two years and does nothing, apparently, but help your father with the estate, and he does that free, gratis, for nothing," he added, with a laugh.

The clock on the mantel shelf struck half-past ten, and at that moment a footman announced Lord Ferndale's carriage.

He and the squire and the rector clustered round her to say good night, and Lord Ferndale held her hand for quite a long time.

"Lady Ferndale will be so glad to come and see you, Lady Norah," he said.

Guildford Berton was the last to come up, and he took her hand with just the two words, "Good-night."

Norah thought it was fancy, that she was tired and over-strained, but it seemed to her that his long, thin fingers struck a chill to her, and she began to think that she understood Lord Ferndale's vague dislike or suspicion of the young man who was the son of her father's steward and who was "so clever."

The earl, with the courtesy for which he was famous, accompanied his guests to the hall and bowed them farewell; then Norah heard him returning and her heart beat fast.

At last they were alone. What would he say to her?

He came into the room and looked at her as she stood, tall and slimly graceful.

"I am afraid you are tired. Too tired to converse to-night. Indeed, I do not think we have much to say. The past—your past—has been left behind to-day; you start on a fresh, new life. Hitherto you have been simply Norah Frere was the name, I think? Henceforth you are Lady Norah Arrowdale, and my daughter, and this will be your home. I trust you will be happy. If there should be anything you desire, anything I can do to insure your comfort, pray do not hesitate to inform me of it, Norah."

"Thank you—papa," she responded. The last word dropped from her lips softly, in a voice that would have melted most men; but if it touched the Right Honorable the Earl of Arrowdale he concealed any emotion most successfully.

"You must not let me keep you from repose. Good night."

He rang, held the door open for her and inclined his head, just as he would have done to a guest, and she passed out.

With her eyes moist, but her head and figure erect, for she was still resolved to show no sign, she went up the broad stairs. At the top, when she had gained the wide corridor which ran round the vast hall, she paused, confused by the number of doors and their similarity, and as she hesitated, wondering which was her room, a woman dressed in black came toward her. She was a woman

The Home Bank of Canada

The first General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Home Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of The Home Savings & Loan Company, Limited, on Saturday, June 10th at 12 o'clock noon. There was a large attendance of Shareholders, almost all the Subscribed Capital being represented, either in person or by proxy. Amongst those present were noticed—Eugene O'Keefe, Edward Stock, J. P. Thomas Flynn, T. R. Wood, E. G. Gooderham, M. J. Haney, C. E., Lieut.-Col. James Mason, Thos. Long, Hon. J. J. Foy, R. A. Smith (Osler & Hammond), J. P. Murray, Isaac Moody, R. N. Gooch, William Cooke, William Crocker, John White, G. C. Gilmour, E. D. Brown, J. Cooper Mason, Widmer Hawke, Jas. Gunn, L. J. Cosgrave, R. B. Street, W. T. Kernahan, H. T. Kelly, Wm. Page, Matthew O'Connor, A. McCabe, J. J. Farewell, C. E. P. McWilliams, (Hamilton), John Erz, J. J. Doyle, J. F. Logan, J. F. Franks (Manufacturers' Life). On motion the chair was taken by Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, chairman Provisional Board of Directors, and the General Manager, Lieut.-Col. James Mason, acted as Secre-

him breathing and hear the next words, spoken in a fervent whisper. "Good night, angel with the golden hair, wherever you are and wherever you hide in this old house. Good night."

Norah held her breath. "Angel with the golden hair." Whom could he mean? Then the hot blood rushed to her face. Could he mean herself? Surely, surely not! And yet at the mere suspicion a strange thrill ran through her and her breath came in tremulous little pants, filling her with terror lest he should hear her.

"Yes, good-night and good-by," he murmured. "We may never meet, beautiful unknown, and yet through all my life I shall remember your sweet face! Good-night!"

Then she heard his step moving away from her, another "Jack!" sounded softly on the midnight air and then all was silent again.

She waited no longer, but, freeing herself from the spell that had fallen upon her, fled to her room and stood behind the window, panting and trembling, the musical voice ringing in her ears and drowing even that of the nightingale.

(To be Continued.)

EVERY PLACE ON THE PRAIRIES

HAS ITS CURES CREDITED TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

John White Could Get Nothing to Help His Rheumatism Till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Yellow Grass, Assa., N. W. T., June 19 (Special).—No place on the prairies but can furnish some proof of the splendid work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing in wiping out the Kidney ailments of the west. It was near here that little Edith Harris was so wonderfully cured of Dropsy by them, and now Mr. John White is giving an experience almost as remarkable.

"I think," Mr. White says, "I should let the public know of the benefit I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had Rheumatism for years, and neither doctors nor medicines did me a bit of good till last spring I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They did me a great deal of good. I feel like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills even stronger than I talk."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys strain all seeds of disease out of the blood. They tone up the body to its highest standard of health and energy.

SOME RUSSIAN CHURCHES

THE PRICELESS TREASURES WHICH THEY CONTAIN.

A Cathedral in Moscow Estimated to Have Cost \$50,000,000.

Several English newspaper correspondents have, it is said, recently been inspecting the 15,913 gold ingots and 12,500 sacks of gold coin, representing some \$352,000,000 in hard cash, which are safely housed in the Imperial Bank of Russia, and which form Russia's gold reserve; and the fabulous wealth of the Russian churches may be inspected by the ordinary tourist without consulting Finance Ministers or uniformed officials.

The Dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg is the most conspicuous object in the city. It is covered with copper, overlaid with pure gold; no less than \$250,000



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

13

concealed previous to the French invasion and afterwards restored.

Near by, in the Cathedral of the Annunciation, with its many golden domes, are a pavement of agate and jasper and the celebrated icon of the Virgin of the Don, its most prized possession.

The icon of the Iberian Mother of God has a small chapel to itself, just outside the Kremlin. This icon is occasionally taken out in a gorgeous carriage

DRAWN BY SIX HORSES,

with bareheaded attendants, to attend the sick or dying. The fees for such visits amount to \$50,000.

The Cathedral of the Holy Saviour in Moscow is probably the most magnificent church in the world. Its five cupolas are covered with pure gold in thickness. Its internal decorations are magnificent and very costly. This church is the nation's thank-offering for the deliverance of Moscow from the French. It took fifty years to build, and its cost has been estimated at \$50,000,000.

The robes of the Russian clergy are the richest in the world. In the House of the Holy Synod, inside the Kremlin, may be seen vestments of fabulous value. One is embellished with the Nicene Creed embroidered in pearls. There are no fewer than seven mitres studded with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, also golden croziers of rare workmanship. The boundless wealth, gorgeous decorations, and endless magnificence of the churches are in strange contrast to the poverty-stricken, unkempt peasants who throng the churches at all hours of the day.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

WHEN MEN TRADE.

A fair exchange is no robbery, but few people would swap if they didn't think they were beating the other fellow.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes

—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

He was a young man, and he was about to be married, but, alas! he was very nervous, and while asking for information as to how he must act, he put a vital question: "Is it kismet to cuss the bride?" he stammered.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Has good openings in many places in Ontario for Agents.

The high profit-earning power of the Company, coupled with its lower rates, makes it attractive to both insurers and agents.

If you have never been canvassed to insure in this Company, or if there is no agent in your locality, write for particulars.

J. O. McCARTHY,

Manager for Ontario,

18 Toronto St., Toronto.

Your Money's Worth

of fragrance and full rich flavor in every pound of

Blue Ribbon

TEA. Kept there by proper handling from plantation to store. JUST TRY THE RED LABEL

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

To California and Lewis and Clarke Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A personally conducted excursion to the Pacific coast via the Grand Trunk Railway System and connecting lines leaves Quebec July 5, and Montreal and Toronto July 6. The route will be via Chicago, thence through Council Bluffs to Omaha, Denver and Colorado Springs. Stops will be made at each of these places and side trips taken to Manitou, Cripple Creek, Garden of the Gods, etc. From there the party will continue through the famous scenic route of the Denver and Rio Grande, through the Royal Gorge to Salt Lake City, thence to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Mt. Shasta, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Spokane, and home through St. Paul and Minneapolis. The trip will occupy about thirty days, ten days being spent on the Pacific coast.

The price for the round trip, including railroad fare, Pullman tourist sleeping cars, all meals in the dining car, hotels, side trips, etc., is \$165.50 from Quebec, or \$160.50 from Montreal and \$150.00 from Toronto. This first trip is designed as a vacation trip for teachers, although many who are not teachers will improve the opportunity of taking the trip at the remarkably low price afforded.

For full particulars address E. C. Bowler, General Agent and Conductor, Room 308, Union Station, Toronto.

In the collecting-box at the door of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital has been found half-a-crown, enclosed in a note which reads: "Thirty weeks' saving from a working woman as thanks for good health."

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap or powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

The total number of all known varieties of postage-stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present is 19,242.

Bought Yesterday—Cured To-Day.

—Mrs. O. C. Burt, of 26 Broadway, New York, says: "I am surprised and delighted at the change for the better in my case in one day from the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked like magic—there's no excuse for a person suffering pain with this remedy within reach. 50 cents.—81

In the British Isles are now produced 2,508 newspapers, to which total London alone contributes 496, while there are also published a variety of magazines and reviews to the number of 1,540.

Suffer no More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parke's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

An eminent scientist has estimated

CHENILLE CURTAINS

and all kinds of house hangings, also

LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.

Write to us about yours.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO., Box 158, Montreal



LET THE BABY SLEEP

USE WILSON'S FLY PADS

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell from Chicago, round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore. (Lewis & Clarke Excursion), Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont. 31

A little girl sent to school for the first time was on her return asked how she liked it. "I didn't like it a bit," she replied; "the teacher put me on a chair and told me to sit there for the present, and I sat and sat, but she never gave me any present."

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

A very large number of Russian peasants find employment in the salt-mines. Their working-day is seldom less than sixteen hours, and in some cases it lasts for twenty-one hours, three hours being taken at intervals for sleep and meals.

No delay in getting relief for the little folks, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

An Italian engineer has invented a submarine which is intended to recover objects from the bed of the sea, and for this purpose is provided with powerful hooked arms worked by electricity. So far the greatest depth reached is fifty-eight fathoms, and at this the men were able to

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the ordinary tourist without consulting Finance Ministers or uniformed officials.

The Dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg is the most conspicuous object in the city. It is covered with copper, overlaid with pure gold; no less than \$250,000 worth of gold being melted down for the purpose. Entering the cathedral by the magnificent bronze doors, 44 feet, wide and 30 feet high, said to be the largest in the world, the visitor is overwhelmed by its richness and massive splendor. The dome of the shrine is supported by eight Corinthian pillars of malachite, given by Prince Demidoff, and valued at \$1,000,000. The total cost of this cathedral is estimated at \$50,000,000.

In the Cathedral of the Kazan the name of the Almighty blazes in diamonds from a cloud of beaten gold, under which are

SOLID SILVER DOORS,

20 feet, lead, leading to the inner sanctuary. This church contains a beautiful picture of the Virgin Mary, covered with gold and jewels valued at \$75,000. In the Monastery of St. Alexander Nevski, near the end of the Nevski Prospect, is the shrine of the founder, of pure silver, weighing no less than 3,250 lb.

Many of the churches of Moscow, and they number some 1,400, contain treasures of enormous value. In the Cathedral of the Assumption, situated inside the Kremlin, is the most sacred picture of Russia, the Virgin of Vladimir, painted by St. Luke. The jewels which adorn it are valued at \$225,000, one emerald alone being said to be worth \$50,000. Napoleon took from the church five tons of silver and 5 cwt. of gold but its most precious treasures were

FOOD IN SERMONS.

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons are Brilliant.

A conscientious, hard-working and eminently successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to bear testimony to the pleasure and increased measure of efficiency and health that have come to me from adopting Grape-Nuts as one of my articles of diet."

"For several years I was much distressed during the early part of each day by indigestion. My breakfast, usually consisting of oatmeal, milk and eggs, seemed to turn sour and failed to digest. After dinner the headache and other symptoms following the breakfast would wear away, only to return, however, next morning."

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts food, I finally concluded to give it a fair trial. I quit the use of oatmeal and eggs, and made my breakfasts of Grape-Nuts, cream, toast and Postum. The result was surprising in improved health and total absence of the distress that had, for so long a time, followed the morning meal. My digestion became once more satisfactory, the headaches ceased, and the old feeling of energy returned. Since that time, four years ago, I have always had Grape-Nuts food on my breakfast table."

"I was delighted to find also, that whereas before I began to use Grape-Nuts food I was quite nervous and became easily wearied in the work of preparing sermons and in study, a marked improvement in this respect resulted from the change in my diet. I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food produced this result and helped me to a sturdy condition of mental and physical strength."

"I have known of several persons who were formerly troubled as I was, and who have been helped as I have been, by the use of Grape-Nuts food, on my recommendation, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. —, now a missionary to China. Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich."

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

insurers and agents.

If you have never been canvassed to insure in this Company, or if there is no agent in your locality, write for particulars.

J. O. MCCARTHY,

Manager for Ontario,

18 Toronto St., Toronto.

A weighing machine said to be the most powerful in the world is being made in Birmingham. It is capable of registering a load of 220 tons.

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly

Mamma—"Playing Indians is so rough. Why are you crying? Have they been scalping you again?" Spotted Panther (alias Willie)—"No, mamma; we have been smoking the pipe of peace."

What Makes You Despondent?—Has the stomach gone wrong? Have the nerve centres grown tired and listless? Are you threatened with nervous prostrations? South American Nerve is nature's corrector, makes the stomach right, gives a world of force, keeps the circulation perfect. A regular constitution builder for run-down people. One lady says: "I owe my life to it."—\$4

PIONEER OF MENAGERIES.

George Wombwell, who was to make his name world-known as a menagerie proprietor, was a cobbler in Monmouth street, Soho, London, before he made his adventure into the world of zoology. His initial purchase was a curious one for a sticher of leather—two boar-constrictors: \$375 they cost him, but the soundness of his investment was proved by the fact that he cleared his expenses in the first few weeks of ownership by exhibiting them. Thus prosperously launched, he built up the finest travelling menagerie ever seen up to that time in England. His family of carnivora multiplied exceedingly in capacity, his caravans numbered 40, his expenses were \$500 a day, and it took 120 Clydesdales to move him from fair to fair.

THIS FAMILY LIVES LONG.

Mr. Thomas Hill, a farmer, whose funeral took place near Bandon, Ireland, the other day, died at the age of 102. His father lived to the age of 105, and his grandfather to 109. At the age of 101 Mr. Hill's father was summoned for killing a hare, but in consequence of his many years the magistrates forgave his violation of the game laws, and told him to go home and kill as many hares as he could during the remainder of his life. He died the following year.

VERY GREEN.

"He certainly seems likely to live to a green old age."

"Why, he has already attained it. He's just married a girl 25 years his junior and he thinks she loves him for himself alone."

The girls in the high schools of Japan stay two hours after school each day to make bandages for the soldiers at the war.

A pretty anecdote is related of a child who was greatly perturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter, she replied, "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said; "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and," as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, "I went out and kicked the traps all to pieces."

ISSUE NO. 25-05,

existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

An eminent scientist has estimated that the average man's eyelids open and shut four million times during the year.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

Removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, ciths, splints, ringbone, sweeten, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

WOLVES RAVAGE SIBERIA.

Ferocity Unexampled Within Memory of Man.

Several thousand miles of Siberian territory along the banks of the Irutish are being ravaged by armies of wolves, which appear in numbers and with a ferocity unexampled in living memory.

From Pavlodar to Ustkamenogorsk the countryside is in terror, and even armed men are afraid to go out alone. The suburbs of the former town were raided by a pack of wolves in the dusk of May 15, and two children killed. Not until three wolves had been shot did their companions make off.

The Sibersky Listok states that within ten miles of the settlement of Yamushevsk there were estimated to be several thousand wolves. The nomadic Kirghizes, their flocks destroyed, inundated the town, seeking protection. Several of them had lost children, and two adults, while riding from one settlement of tents to another, were attacked by a pack, and devoured, a search party finding nothing but their clothing and bones and the bones and harness of their horses.

Through another village a pack of wolves raced madly in the dusk of night, yelling fiercely, but doing no damage. Next day the superstitious inhabitants migrated en masse, defending their cowardice on the plea that the souls of the Jews killed in the Far East were reincarnated in the shape of wolves, who were determined to steal Christian children, "as they did when human beings."

In some German towns children are allowed to travel free on the trainway-cars if they are under a certain height, which is marked on the doors of the vehicle.

An Italian engineer has invented a submarine which is intended to recover objects from the bed of the sea, and for this purpose is provided with powerful hooked arms worked by electricity. So far the greatest depth reached is fifty-eight fathoms, and at this the men were able to breathe and work freely.

The Fall of Rheumatic Pains.

When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thamesville, Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for months—four years ago three bottles of this great remedy cured him—not a pain since—isn't that encouragement for rheumatic sufferers?—\$2

To prevent snow-blindness, the natives of Tibet graze their faces, and then blacken the skin all round their eyes with burnt sticks. Foreigners usually wear smoked glasses.

We All Have Missions in the World.—There is a work to do for every man on earth, there is a function to perform for everything on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description and cure coughs, colds, croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.

HATS AND HEADACHE.

On a windy day the leverage on the roots of the hair when the large and flapping headgear is endeavoring to sail away is one of the causes of the headache of which most women complain after a buffeting by the elements.

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 302 25c. 50c. \$1 LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

Czar—"Ivan, do I look like a Japanese torpedo-boat this morning?" Ivan—"No, sire." Czar—"Don't resemble an English fishing-smack, do I?" Ivan—"Not in the least, sire." Czar—"Then, maybe I can stick my nose out of doors without getting shot at by my own troops."



Let Libby's Serve Your Soup

Tomato, Julienne, Consomme, Chicken, Mulligatawny, or Oxtail will please the most fastidious. They are quickly prepared—delicious to eat—always satisfactory.

Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

Corned Beef Hash Boneless Chicken Vienna Sausage
Ox Tongues Soups Ham Loaf

Your Grocer has them
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Housekeepers

have been vexed when using cream of tartar and soda to find their work uneven. If sometimes good, at others the biscuit and cake will be heavy or sour or full of lumps of soda that set the teeth on edge. Flour, eggs and butter wasted. This is because the cream of tartar is adulterated or cannot be used in the proper proportions.

Food always sweet and light can be assured only by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively. Royal is absolutely pure and healthful and does even work at every baking.

DENTAL DECAY.

Bad Teeth. It is claimed, May Lead to Appendicitis.

Appendicitis is due to bad teeth, said Dr. E. R. Thompson, lecturing at Grosvenor cinema, London. The same organ, he said, were present both in the appendix and in the diseased appendix when it is found that dental decay was capable of causing appendicitis.

"I see no evidence to show that our teeth are deteriorating to an alarming extent with the growth of civilization," he declared, and he pointed out that an even larger proportion of diseased teeth had been found among Egyptian and Roman remains than existed at present.

"Tobacco has an injurious effect on the digestion," he went on, "but I do not think that nicotine has any more effect on the teeth than alcohol. But tobacco certainly loosens the teeth and so causes many persons who are careful of their personal appearance to brush their teeth more often than they would otherwise do."

He had found that liver oil amazingly successful in promoting the growth of teeth in children, and he recommended the toothbrush drill as part of the cur-

riculum of schools. Dr. Thompson also urged the practice of washing the teeth after meals and rubbing them twice a day, and particularly the last thing at night.—London Mail.

A LOVER OF SNUFF.

The Queer Will and Funeral of a Queer Englishwoman.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Thompson, which is preserved as a curiosity at Somerset House, England, is a tribute to the delights and consolations of snuff. The testatrix directed that in her coffin should be buried with her all her handkerchiefs and sufficient of the best Scotch snuff to cover her body. This she preferred to flowers, as "nothing could be more fragrant and so refreshing to me as that precious powder." Further, the six greatest snuff takers in the parish of St. James, Westminster, were to be her bearers. Six old maids, each bearing in her hand a box filled with the best Scotch snuff to take for their refreshment as they walked, were to bear the pall. Before the corpse the minister was to walk, carrying and partaking of a pound of snuff. At every twenty yards a handful of snuff was to be delivered to the bystanders, and at the door of the testatrix's house were to be placed two bushels of the same quality of snuff for gratuitous distribution. In order to insure the carrying out of her wishes the testatrix made the legacies given by the will dependent upon an exact and literal fulfillment of the conditions above named. In closing she bade all concerned to regard snuff as the grand cordial of nature.

Unfortunately Put.

"I wish," said the impudent night porter, "you ought to go and see the new play. You would just be having it."

The old man merely smiled. A few moments later there could be heard the sound of a scratching pen as he altered his will for the forty-fourth time.

Somewhat Mixed.

A young man who was about to be married was very nervous and while asking for information as to how he must not put the question, "Is it kiss-tommy to kiss the bride?"—Dramatic Life.

Speed of Lightning.

Modern ingenuity has done a great deal in photography and by the aid of wonderfully rapid shutters has given from time to time very good photographs of a lightning flash. But the man is not yet born who can make a shutter fast enough to catch the real, full thing. Seen at night, a flash of lightning appears to be more powerful as an illuminant than moonlight. As a matter of fact the duration of one of these flashes is so brief that a million of them in succession could be crowded into the space of a single second. If one flash could last but a tenth of a second it would give three objects an illumination 100,000 times more brilliant than that of moonlight. The most rapidly rotating bodies known to science appear absolutely stationary when lit up by it.

BEST FRIENDS

When Sickness Comes to the Little Ones

It is the Mother Who Chiefly Suffers.

She suffers even more than the child who happens to be sick.

Her sympathy is deeper than that of any other member of the family.

The mothers look forward with dread to the torrid heat of summer, thinking of their children and the many liabilities to disease that are before them.

Spring and summer are sure to bring ailments, especially among the little folks.

It does not take a mother very long to discover that Peruna is the best friend she has in times of illness among the children.

The doctors may come and go with their different theories and constant change of remedies.

The doctor of years ago gave entirely different remedies than he does today.

Each year finds some change in his prescriptions and in the drugs he relies upon.

A Multitude of Mothers

Have discovered that Peruna is the stand-by, and that in all the ailments of spring and summer to which the children are subjected, Peruna is the remedy that will most quickly relieve.

Whether it is spring fever or stomach derangement, whether it is indigestion or bowel disease, a catarrhal congestion of the mucous surfaces is the cause.

Peruna quickly relieves this condition of the mucous membranes. Its operation is prompt, the children do not dislike to take the medicine, it has no deleterious effects in any part of the body.

It simply removes the cause of the disagreeable symptoms and restores the health.

Peruna is not a physic. Peruna is not a narcotic. Peruna does not produce any drug habit, however long it may be taken. Peruna is not a stimulant.

Peruna is a specific remedy for all catarrhal ailments of winter and summer, acute or chronic.

The mothers all over the United States are the best friends that Peruna has.

The Mothers Hold Peruna in High Esteem.

Not only because it has cured them, of their various ailments, but because, it always rescues the children from the throes and grasp of catarrhal diseases.

We have in our files bushels of testimonials from mothers whose children have been cured by Peruna. However, the large majority of mothers who use Peruna, never hear from them.

But we do hear from a great number of mothers who are so overjoyed at some special good they have received from Peruna that they cannot restrain their enthusiasm. They are anxious to share these benefits with other mothers.



MRS. THERESA ROOKE
MOTHER and CHILD

The Benefit Which the Children of the United States Have Received From Per-na Can Never Be Put Into Words.

The chronic ailments it has prevented, the suffering it has mitigated, will never be fully recorded.

But at least this much can be said that the coming generation owes a great debt to Peruna, for it is in the tender years of youth that slight ailments are liable to develop into lasting disease, thus blasting the whole career of the individual.

The mothers who are bringing up their children to-day to believe in Peruna are doing a great work for humanity.

These children brought up to believe in Peruna from the start, will, when they become heads of families themselves, use Peruna with unquestioning faith.

Pe-na Protects the Entire Household.

As soon as the value of Peruna is appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of catarrh will be prevented.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

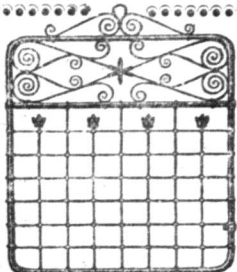
COUNCIL MEETS TO ADOPT A SYSTEM OF COUNTY ROADS.

Napanea, 24th June, 1905.

Council met at 10 a.m. Tuesday, as per adjournment. Warden Martin in the chair, and all the members present except Mr. Fryden. Minutes of last day of previous sittings were read and approved.

A communication from P. A. Mahon, Odessa, asking for return of part of poacher's license paid by him, was read and approved of. Messrs.

a story limit of the Town of Napanea, thence to the westerly limit of the Township of Richmond, known as the Deseronto Road, and the road starting from Napanea, thence along the Belleville Road, westerly to the western boundary of Richmond; (2) the boundary road between the Townships of Richmond and Tyndal, in conjunction with the County of Hastings, as far as Kingsford, Cd. Moved by Messrs. Baker and Creighton, that the money expended on the roads designated in the by-law shall be expended in each municipality in proportion to the amount of county rate contributed by each municipality, be inserted in the by-law, as an additional clause. Cd. Moved by Messrs. Baker and Paul,



"FROST" Ornamental Gates

Light in weight Artistic in design
Reasonable in price

Also a large line of Standard Farm Gates always on hand. Every progressive and up-to-date farmer insists on having FROST GATES. Catalog and prices on request.

FOR SALE BY

Also a large line of Standard Farm Gates always on hand. Every progressive and up-to-date farmer insists on having FROST GATES. Catalog and prices on request.

FOR SALE BY

FLETCHER G. YOUNG, WALTER RUSSELL,
Sandhurst Selby
JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN, FRED. PERRY,
Lonsdale Chambers



"Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them."
M. E. PARKS,
Keene, Ont.

"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."

MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
Hayworth, Quebec.

"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."
W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church,
Carleton Place.

They solve the problem of how to produce healthy children and at the same time a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect motherhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can.,
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 28 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations.	Miles	No. 10	No. 4	No. 6	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Bannockburn	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albion	3	.....	.....	.....	6:15	.....	1:40	.....	.....
Queensboro	8	.....	.....	.....	6:25	.....	2:05	.....	.....
Bridge water	14	.....	.....	.....	6:40	.....	2:25	.....	.....
Ar Tweed	20	.....	.....	.....	6:59	.....	2:45	.....	.....
Lve Tweed	.....	.....	.....	.....	7:00	.....	2:55	.....	.....
Bloco	23	.....	.....	.....	7:19	.....	3:05	.....	.....
Larkin	27	.....	.....	.....	7:29	.....	3:20	.....	.....
Marbank	33	.....	.....	.....	7:40	.....	3:40	.....	.....
Erinsville	37	.....	.....	.....	7:50	.....	3:55	.....	.....
Tamworth	40	.....	.....	.....	8:10	.....	2:20	4:15	.....
Wilson	44	.....	.....	.....	8:25	9:35	2:45	4:35	.....
Midlake Bridge	48	.....	.....	.....	8:37	9:50	2:52	4:47	.....
Moscow	51	.....	.....	.....	8:48	10:00	3:02	4:59	.....
Galbraith	53	.....	.....	.....	8:58	10:10	3:08	5:09	.....
Ar Yarker	55	.....	.....	.....	9:08	10:20	3:18	5:18	.....
Lve Yarker	.....	.....	.....	.....	9:10	10:25	3:20	5:20	.....
Camden East	59	.....	.....	.....	9:25	10:35	3:35	5:35	.....
Thomson's Mills	60	.....	.....	.....	9:35	10:45	3:45	5:45	.....
Newburgh	61	.....	.....	.....	9:45	10:55	3:55	5:55	.....
Strathcona	63	.....	.....	.....	9:55	11:05	4:05	6:05	.....
Napanee	65	.....	.....	.....	10:00	11:10	4:10	6:10	.....
Ar Napanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:05	11:15	4:15	6:15	.....
Deseronto	68	.....	.....	.....	11:30	.....	6:35	.....	.....

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations.	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. T. R. Junction	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenvale	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murray	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lve Harrowsmith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar Yarker	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lve Yarker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden East	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strathcona	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar Napanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar Deseronto	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS.	
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
7 15 a.m.	2 55 a.m.			6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 10 a.m.
3 35 "	3 35 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	12 05 p.m.
6 35 "	6 35 "					3 45 p.m.	4 10 "
8 45 "	8 45 "					6 10 "	6 30 "
1 35 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			7 40 "	8 00 "
10 10 p.m.	1 30 p.m.					12 50 a.m.	1 10 a.m.
6 30 "	4 50 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	2 50 "	3 10 "
4 10 "	7 10 "					6 00 "	6 20 "
6 35 "	6 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 00 "	7 20 "
8 15 "	8 55 "					7 30 "	7 40 "
Daily.				All other trains run daily. Sundays excepted.			

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

WALTER RATHBUN, President. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. D. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

at except Mr. Pryden. Minutes of last day of previous session were read and approved.

A communication from P. A. Malley, Odessa, asking for return of part of pedler's license paid by him, was read, and on motion of Messrs. Miller and Craghton, no action was taken on the matter.

Notice served on the County Clerk, and Bill of Indictment preferred against the County at the General Sessions, re Richmond and Sheffield Roads, was read and ordered to lay on the table.

R. W. Anderson and Councilor James of Richmond, were heard in reference to their claims re Richmond and Sheffield Road.

Council went into Committee of the whole on second reading of the bill to assign County roads, Col. Clarke in the chair.

Clause 5 was read, and on motion of Messrs. Paul and Miller, the clause was amended by striking out "the Road from Pellos' Corners, Erinsville, north to the Camden line," and by adding "the road from Odessa by way of Millhaven, west to Bath," and by striking out "the road from the Village of Stella, Amherst Island 2 miles south and 1-1/2 miles west." Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Miller and Craghton, clause 4 was amended by adding "the No. 1 Road, from Hough's Corners, easterly to the Hay Bay Road, also the road running from the Carley Road to the boundary between North Fredericksburgh and Erinsville, known as the Kingston Road," and by striking out the words, "Also the road from the north-eastern point of the boundary between Napanee and North Fredericksburgh to the boundary of Ernestown."

On motion of Messrs. Martin and Baker, clause 2 was reconsidered, and amended as follows: "Also, the road from the South Leading Road in Camden, at the Village of Camden East, thence north to where this road is intersected by the Nimmo Road."

Committee rose and reported progress, and Council adjourned till 1:30 p.m.

Council resumed.
Accounts of Bayly & Son, court house \$1018, and Jail \$39.41, were ordered to be paid.

Council again went into Committee of the whole, Col. Clyde in the chair.

On motion of Messrs. Baker and Hall, clause 3 was struck out, and on motion of Messrs. Bogart and Martin, clause 5 was reconsidered, and so amended as not to include any of the roads within the corporation of Bath.

Moved by Messrs. Bogart and Hall, that clause 6 be as follows: "That the road starting at Camden boundary north of Camden, at or near Mink's bridge, thence westerly to Van's Corners; also, the road starting from the westerly limit of the Township of Napanee, thence to the westerly limit of the Township of Richmond, and known as the Deseronto Road, and the road starting from Napanee, thence along the Belleville Road, westerly to the Western boundary of Richmond, also, the boundary road between the Townships of Richmond and Tyndinaga in conjunction with the County of Hastings as per this by-law relating to said roads." Lost.

Committee rose, reported and asked leave to sit again.

The Warden in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Paul, seconded by Col. Clyde, that the Chairman of County Property have the roof of the Court House painted.

Council again went into Committee of the whole on the second reading of the by-law to assume roads. Mr. Craghton in the chair.

Moved by Messrs. Bogart and Hall, that clause 6 read as follows: "The road starting at Camden boundary north of Roblin, and thence south to Napanee; also, road starting at boundary of Camden, at or near Mink's bridge, thence westerly to the eastern boundary of Napanee; also, the road starting from the

on the roads designated in the by-law shall be expended in each municipality in proportion to the amount of county rate contributed by each municipality," be inserted in the by-law, as an additional clause. Cd.

Moved by Messrs. Baker and Paul, that one additional clause be added to said by-law as follows: "That this by-law shall take effect from and after 1st May, 1906." Carried.

HURRY UP!

Everywhere one hears that expression "hurry up!" It is a genuine Americanism expressive of the "rush" in which we live. Nothing is swift enough for us. We race against steam and lightning and find them slow. We grudge the time given to eating, and rush through meals as though life depended upon our haste.

Life does depend on our haste, but not in that sense. Look at the obituary columns of the papers and see how many prominent men are carried away by "stomach trouble," "acute indigestion" and other related diseases. Their lives have in general been sacrificed to the haste and rush of business which overlooked the fact that food can only nourish the body when digested and assimilated and that the digestive and assimilative processes can't be hurried.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cures diseases of the stomach and the associated organs of digestion and nutrition. The source of all physical strength is food, properly digested and perfectly assimilated. By enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food "Golden Medical Discovery" increases and enriches the blood supply and sends new strength to every organ of the body.

"I was at one time as I thought almost at death's door," writes Mr. J. S. Bell, of Leando, Van Buren Co., Iowa. "I was confined to my house and part of the time to my bed. I had taken quantities of medicines but they only seemed to feed the disease; but I must say that 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me, and to-day I am stouter than I have been for twenty years. I am now forty-three years old."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent free to you on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 50 one-cent stamps for cloth-bound book, or 31 stamps for paper-covered to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Becare the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

OF PE-RU-NA ARE THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN



MILDRED, INEZ
and MARIE
SAILER

G.H.
FARMER
and JON

Per-u-na Should Be Kept In Every Household

Where There Are Little Children.

Peruna should be kept in the house all the time. Don't wait until the child is sick, then send to a drug store. But, have Peruna on hand—accept no substitute.

Children are especially liable to acute catarrh. Indeed, most of the affections of childhood are catarrh.

All forms of sore throat, quinsy, croup, hoarseness, laryngitis, etc., are but different phases of catarrh.

Mrs. Amelia Sailer, Menasha, Wis., writes:

"I have used Peruna for a number of years. It cured me of chronic catarrh which I suffered with from infancy.

"When my three children were born they all had catarrh, but I have given them Peruna and find it very effective in ridding them of this horrible trouble. I find that it is also good to give them as a tonic and a preventative of colds and colic.

"In fact, I consider it a household blessing I would not know how to raise my children without it. I am pleased to give it my recommendation."—Amelia Sailer.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

All correspondence held strictly confidential.

Mrs. Thresa Rooke, 258 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., Treasurer Ladies' of the Maocabees, writes:

"In our home Peruna is the only medicine we have. Grandmother, mother, father and child, all have used Peruna. It is our great remedy for catarrh of the stomach and head, colds, and female complaints of which it has cured me. We find it of great value when my husband becomes worn out or catches cold. A couple of doses cure him.

"If the baby has colic or any stomach disorders, a dose or two cures her. I consider Peruna finer than any doctor's medicine that I have ever tried, and I know that as long as we have it in the house, we will all be able to keep in good health."—Thresa Rooke.

No Doctor Required.

Mr. Edward Otto, 927 De Soto street, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"I cannot say enough for Peruna. It has done great work in my family, especially for my oldest boy. We had doctor with three or four different doctors and they did not seem to do him any good.

"We gave up hopes of cure, and so did they, but we pulled him through on Peruna.

"We had several doctors and they said they could do no more for him so we tried Peruna as a last resort, and that did the work. Since then we keep it in the house all the time, and no doctor is required."—Edward Otto.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh.

There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years.

Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Mr. G. H. Farmer, New Martinsville, W. Va., writes:

"Our little son, Harry, is well and healthy now and we think if we do as you directed us, he will keep his health and grow strong.

"We know that our little son's life was saved by your wonderful medicine, Peruna, and we shall always praise Peruna and use it in our family when needed.

"Should we have any more catarrh trouble in our family, we shall always write to you for treatment."—G. H. Farmer.

Mr. Howard Andrew Sterner, Muddy Creek, Pa., writes:

"I have Peruna in my house all the time and won't be without it. It is good for children when they take a cold or croup. It cured my baby boy of croup.

"I have introduced Peruna into six families since I received your last letter, and four have seen relief already."—Howard Andrew Sterner.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

208 cheese were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 1277 white and 811 colored.

93c was the price bid but no cheese sold on the board. We understand all was sold after the meeting.

The usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLOR
Napanee	1	120	
Croydon	2	..	70
Clareview	3	..	70
Tamworth	4	100	..
Sheffield	5	100	..
Centerville	6	..	..
Palace Road	7	..	..

Glass Windows.

Glass windows are known to have existed at Pompeii as early as A. D. 79. In the third century the windows of royal houses throughout Europe were glazed. Windows of colored glass were placed in many French and Italian churches in 674, and the use of glass became general in private houses during the twelfth century. The panes, however, were only three or four inches square, and the material was so inferior that, while a room was lighted, it was often a matter of some difficulty to discern objects on the outside through the glass. For a long time windows in England were a subject of taxation.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE



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Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free of charge. Invention is promptly patented. Communications strictly confidential. Patent Book, Patent and free. United States, for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A large, weekly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 per year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. ESTABLISHED 1845. PUBLISHED BY Munn & Co., New York.

Committee rose and reported by-law read second time, with blanks filled in, which was adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Bogart and Baker, Mr. W. G. Wilson was empowered to act as County Solicitor with the representatives of Richmond, in having indictment against County quashed.

On motion Council adjourned till Tuesday, 27th June, at 2 p.m.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Council met at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the members all present but Col. Clyde and Messrs. Woods and Hyden.

An account of Thos. Peltus, recent thief in the jail, \$93.00, was ordered to be paid.

A deputation from the Napanee Board of Trade was heard, asking for grant to aid in payment of expenses in establishing a new school.

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ANEE EXPRESS
PARTMENT.

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

Croydon	2	..	70
Clareview	3	..	70
Tamworth	4	100	..
Sheffield	5	100	..
Centerville	6	..	..
Palace Road	7	..	..
Phippen No. 1	8	..	120
Phippen No. 2	9	100	..
Phippen No. 3	10	..	90
Kingsford	11	72	..
Forest Mills	12	..	136
Union	13	100	..
Odeasa	14	200	..
Excelsior	15	..	125
Enterprise	16	..	..
White Creek	17	..	..
Selby	18	..	..
Camden East	19	..	..
Newburgh	20	..	..
Deseronto	21	..	200
Marlbank	22	67	..
Maple Ridge	23	35	..
Metzler	24	150	..
Farmers' Friend	25	135	..
Farmers' Choice	26	100	..

What Irritates Him.
Mother, Willie, you must stop asking your father questions. Don't you see they annoy him? Willie-No'm; it ain't my questions that annoy him. It's the answers he can't give that make him mad.

Vainglorious men are the scorn of the wise, the admiration of fools, the idol of parasites and the slaves of their own vanities.—Bacon.



Cured Lame Back and Weak Heart

What Bu-Ju, The Kidney Pill, Did for a Hardworking Carpenter of Simcoe.

Here is what a resident of Simcoe, Ont., writes regarding "Bu Ju," the Kidney Pill. The immediate effect of this remarkable specific is worthy of special attention. There is no other "kidney remedy" offered the public at all comparable with Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill.

Simcoe, Ont., March 23rd, 1905.
Cladin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Gentlemen:—I have been using "Bu-Ju" Kidney Pills for some time, and can say that I have been greatly benefited by them and that when I began my back was very lame, my heart working badly and I simply had to force myself to work; more than that, as a proof that they have curative powers, I will say that the work I was doing when I began their use was very hard and trying on the back (hardwood floor work.) but the lameness decreased and on the second or third day I could work as hard as I wished. You may add this to your other testimonials if you wish, as I believe they will do as much for others as they have for me.
Yours truly,
ARTHUR OWEN.

The change from a lame back, a disordered heart and an inability to work was very welcome in the case of a man who had to work for his living; and that change came in two or three days. It was due to Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill. These pills cure lame backs, and strengthen weak hearts, because they act directly on the kidneys. A weak or deranged condition of these sewers of the body prevents the throwing off of poisons from the system. The blood thus become infected and a number of diseases are the result. "Bu-Ju" cleanses and invigorates the kidneys, enabling them to do their work of elimination properly. What this sovereign specific did for Mr. Owen it will do for all others afflicted as he was. The effect of this remarkable remedy is felt at once in a measure of relief, and faithful adherence to directions will bring about a cure. Bu-Ju Kidney Pills are for sale by druggists generally. Ask for them and refuse substitutes.

square, and the material was so inferior that, while a room was lighted, it was often a matter of some difficulty to discern objects on the outside through the glass. For a long time windows in England were a subject of taxation.

A Quick Choice.
The late Bishop of London was once ordered by his physician to spend the winter in Algiers. The bishop said it was impossible; he had so many engagements. "Well, my lord bishop," said the specialist, "it either means Algiers or heaven." "Oh, in that case," said the bishop, "I'll go to Algiers."

One Sense Keen.
Nell. She claims that she makes it a point to be blind to the faults of others. Belts. Well, she may be blind, but she's not deaf. She likes to listen to tales of them. Exchange.

Loyal to His Friends.
John A. Sutter, on whose land gold was first discovered in California in 1848, was always loyal to his friends. "During the winter of 1852 Sacramento was a marsh, and drainage ditches had just been dug," says Thomas E. Farish's "Gold Hunters of California." "One evening Sutter and a friend had been indulging a little too freely in the cup, and they were taking a stroll before retiring for the night, when the friend inadvertently fell into one of the newly dug canals. 'I cannot pull you out,' said Sutter regretfully as he looked down at his less lucky friend, 'but I can come down and sit with you.' And he did."

THE POWER TO PLEASE.

A Potent Factor For Success In Any Career You May Adopt.

The power to please is a tremendous asset. What can be more valuable than a personality which always attracts, never repels? It is not only valuable in business, but also in every field of life. It makes statesmen and politicians; it brings clients to the lawyer and patients to the physician; it is worth everything to the clergyman. No matter what career you enter, you cannot overestimate the importance of cultivating that charm of manner, those personal qualities, which attract people to you. They will take the place of capital or influence; they are often a substitute for a large amount of hard work.

Some men attract business, customers, clients, patients, as naturally as magnets attract particles of steel. Everything seems to point their way, for the same reason that the steel particles point toward the magnet—because they are attracted.

Such men are business magnets. Business moves toward them even when they do not apparently make half so much effort to get it as the less successful. Their friends call them "lucky dogs." But if we analyze these men closely we find that they have attractive qualities. There is usually some charm of personality about them that wins all hearts. Success.

THE MAGICIAN'S THUMB.

It is His Worst Enemy In Sleight of Hand Tricks.

In every sort of magic the magician's thumb is his worst enemy, says Nina Carter Marbourg in Leslie's Weekly. If he could strike off that thumb and still have its assistance when neces-

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Scientific American.
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sary he would be a happy man. In closing the hand the thumb usually bends toward the palm in advance of the fingers. In this way it many time is much in the way, and practice is necessary to get a magician's thumb in perfect training. But when he has practiced in the school of magic for some time the thumb becomes so flexible that it will bend nearly to the back of the hand.

Cards are invariably the beginning of a magician's education. In handling cards the thumb is especially in the way, and this is the reason why this trickery with the pasteboards is selected for the beginner. To change one card from the front of one's very eyes and still to have made no perceptible movement of the hand is a trick that beginners learn to perform before they have been in the school for any great length of time. This, as may be imagined, is a difficult piece of work to become proficient in, and here is just the place where determination plays a great part in success.

BISMARCK CONSENTED.

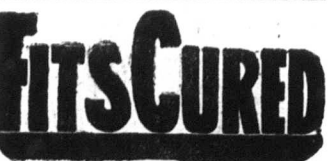
He Was the Final Arbitrator of an English Love Match.

When the third son of the Duke of Argyll bestowed his affections upon an untitled woman he felt bound to ask the old gentleman's consent. The duke answered that personally he had no objections to the match, but in view of the fact that his eldest son had espoused a daughter of the queen he thought it right to inquire her majesty's pleasure on the subject before expressing his formal approval.

Her majesty, thus appealed to, observed that since the death of the prince consort she had been in the habit of consulting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg on all family affairs.

The matter was therefore referred to Duke Ernest, who replied that since the unification of Germany he had made it a rule to ask the emperor's opinion on all important questions. The case now came before the kaiser, who decided that, as a constitutional sovereign, he was bound to ascertain the views of his prime minister.

Happily for the now anxious pair of lovers the "Iron Chancellor," who was then in office, had no wish to consult anybody and decided that the marriage might take place, and it did.



FIT CURED
If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO. 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.
H. P. HALL & CO., HALL, N. H.

TOOK HILLS BY ASSAULT

The Japanese Report Successes in Manchuria.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The following official despatch has been received from the Japanese headquarters in Manchuria:

"The enemy holding the north-west eminence of Manchenzou was attacked and dislodged on the afternoon of June 22, but a portion of the enemy holding the hills to the west offered stubborn resistance, and the hills were finally taken by assault. Another force of the enemy holding the hills due north was attacked from the front, and we simultaneously resorted to a turning movement from the north-east, intercepting his retreat and causing him heavy loss. The enemy, in confusion, hoisted the Red Cross flag, but this did not stop our firing, and he fled north in disorder.

"His strength in cavalry and infantry was some 3,000 men and several guns. Fifty corpses were left on the field. The enemy's loss was fully 200. Our loss was insignificant."

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—News from the battlefield is exceedingly meagre. A press telegram of Tuesday's date speaks of a "rear-guard action," and there are rumors that the Russian army is retreating, but the latest despatches received from Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch bearing the same date declared briefly that the Japanese advance had paused. A despatch from Gunshu Pass of Wednesday's date says that the operations of the Japanese apparently ended after the last fight, and they now appear to have been merely clearing their immediate front.

It is probable that the Russian advanced lines are crossing the railroad, and will continue their retirement more or less hurriedly in order to avoid being flanked and pocketed until the positions at Sipinghai are reached. The main forces seemingly are not yet in collision.

Col. Lodyginsky, one of the correspondents of the Associated Press, died at Harbin of blood-poisoning.

PARALYZED THE COSSACKS.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Tokio says that Gen. Mischchenko's Cossacks have been paralyzed by their bitter experiences with the Japanese infantry. Despite the reinforcements they have received, they will not approach within range of the Japanese. One detachment, which was unable to retreat in a recent engagement, has been com-

pletely cut off. Gen. Linevitch is retreating from many positions, apparently with the object of concentrating on the Kirin-Changchun line, where he intends to make a stand.

RAINS HINDER OPERATIONS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Heavy rains and mists are hindering the operations in Manchuria. It is difficult to see far ahead, while the plains are flooded and the roads almost impassable for heavy transport. The Russians are reported to be retreating in confusion in Northern Korea. The Japanese are advancing. The War Office has notified the commanders that the continuance of the war is not affected by the peace proposals, saying that peace is remote and that the war will continue.

WILL DEFEND HARBIN.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Moji, states that Gen. Linevitch's position at the present moment is more dangerous than was that of Gen. Kouropatkin before the Battle of Mukden. He is bewildered by his failure to unmask the Japanese plans, and according to a person who escaped from Harbin, he is intensely nervous over the safety of the railway. He believes that the Japanese in the next battle will aim to completely isolate Vladivostok. He has therefore decided to defend Harbin at all costs. He has received the customary order from St. Petersburg that no Japanese must be allowed to enter Russian territory. Official reports show that the Japanese front line captured on June 16 the most important positions necessary for the success of a general engagement. The Russians, after one day's fighting, were placed in a deplorable predicament.

JAPAN HOLDS BOOKS OF BANK.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—Local missionaries having stations previous to the present Russo-Japanese War in Korea and Manchuria complain that they are unable to secure mission funds for current accounts from the Port Arthur branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank. The bank officials in reply say that the Japanese still hold the bank's books and papers, thus preventing any settlement of the bank's business affairs. They further say that notwithstanding a supplementary capitulation agreement recognizing the Port Arthur Bank as a private institution, the Japanese are holding all books and papers belonging to the bank, as well as postal matter.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BANK ACT.

Mr. Fielding's bill to amend the Bank Act was read a first time. It provides for an increase in the Board of Directors of chartered banks. As the law now stands the limit is ten. Under the new law the Board of Directors will consist of not less than five members, but there may be as many over that number as time and experience show to be necessary. Mr. Fielding said that an application had been made by one bank to effect this change in its own case, and as the plan seemed to be a good one, it was thought well to adopt it to

THOUSANDS FELL IN REVOLT.

Lodz Like a Shambles After Three Days' Fighting.

A despatch from Lodz, Russian Poland, says: Since the arrival of reinforcements actual fighting in the city has stopped, but the outbreak is by no means quelled. The city resembles a shambles, and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people. Altogether there are ten regiments encamped in Lodz.

The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad, and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as they previously did.

attempted to set fire to the Government office, but were scattered by a strong force of troops.

THEY WANT REFORMS.

Russian Populace Become Indifferent to the War.

A despatch from London says:—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says that prayers for victory for the Russian army were offered up at noon Sunday in the Grand Square opposite the Kremlin in the presence of about 2,000 persons. There was a large gathering of ecclesiastics, and an imposing display of the most revered ikons, but it was impossible to believe in the sincerity of the populace. Many mocking remarks were heard, such as "Victory? We don't want victory." Before the service ended a large proportion of the gathering drifted away, attracted by the spectacle of a small fire in the neighborhood.

The fact is, nobody is really interested in the war. All minds are occupied with the question of internal reforms. For a majority the result of the war is a foregone conclusion. In higher circles there is less pessimism. There is reason to believe that large reinforcements are being hurried East in order to ensure a firm stand in the Khingan Mountain range, the natural frontier on the west, where the Russians thoroughly established themselves five years ago. Press criticisms on the conduct of the war are increasing in severity. Otherwise the columns of the newspapers are about equally filled with reports of strikes and disorders in every part of the empire, and of projects for a new Constitution and electoral scheme.

SEEK HINTS ON DAIRYING.

Prof. Dean, of Agricultural College, Will Tour Europe.

A despatch from Toronto says: Prof. Dean, Director of Dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, has left to visit Great Britain, Ireland, and the northern dairy countries of the Continent. He will investigate the attitude of the trade in Great Britain regarding Canadian butter. He will also endeavor to discover the position of the British consumer with reference to the preservatives used in making what is known as "saltless butter" and also with reference to "cool cured" cheese and the paraffining of cheese. Prof. Dean will also enquire wherein Canadian Cheddar cheese is unequal to English and Scotch cheese, and why Canadian butter does not obtain the same price as Danish. Finally, Prof. Dean, accompanied probably by Dr. Rud-dick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, will visit the Continent and inspect some of the schools there.

HOLDS THE RECORD.

Montreal Has All Other Cities Beaten for Snowfall.

A despatch from Montreal says:—City Surveyor Barlow has issued an elaborate collection of figures which show that Montreal has by a long way the heaviest average snowfall of any city on the American continent. According to the official figures the average snowfall for the past five years was: Montreal, 128.6 inches; Quebec, 107.4; Ottawa, 100.15; Halifax, 65.4; Toronto, 60.2; Detroit, 49.9, and Buffalo, 24.4. Montreal's biggest Winter was 1900, with 175.2 inches, while Toronto's biggest year was also 1900, 74.3. Last winter was Ottawa's highest record during the five years, with 108.75, and in the same Winter Halifax had 108.3 inches, more than twice its usual fall.

SWEPT OVER THE FALLS.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 27.—Wheat—Ontario.—The market is steady at 98c to \$1 for No. red and white, east and west. Goose is nominal at 85c to 86c. Manitoba.—Another advance in Winnipeg prices has raised local quotations to \$1.07½ to \$1.08 for No. 1 northern, \$1.04½ to \$1.05 for No. 2 northern and 91c for No. 3 northern, lake ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Ontario—Dull; 90 per cent. patents, \$4.40 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba—Firm; first patents sell at \$5.40 to \$5.50; second patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20; bakers', \$5 to \$5.10.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, \$12.50 to \$13. Shorts firm, \$17.50 to \$18 for car lots outside.

Barley—Nominal, 45c for No. 2, 43c for No. 2 extra, and 41c for No. 1 malting outside.

Rye—No demand; 60c outside. Corn—Canadian, 52c to 53c, Chat-ham freights. American firm; No. 2 yellow, 62½c to 62½c; No. 3 yellow, 62c to 62½c, lake and rail freights.

Oats—Sales of No. 2 are reported at 45c to 45½c outside, and of Manitoba oats on track at Owen Sound at 46c.

Rolled Oats—\$4.35 for cars of bags and \$4.60 for barrels on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Peas—70c to 71c for No. 2 west and east; 75c for milling.

Buckwheat—59c to 60c east or west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market is steady, and is expected to continue at about present prices.

Creamery, prints ... 18c to 20c

do solids ... 18c 19c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to

choice ... 15c 16c

do large rolls ... 14c 15c

do medium ... 13c 14c

do tubs, good to ch'e. 14½c 15½c

do inferior ... 12c 13c

Cheese—Job lots sell at 10½c to 10½c. Exports continue to increase.

The number of boxes shipped from Montreal since May 1st is 305,009, compared with 265,203 a year ago and 411,423 in 1903.

Eggs—Prices hold steady at 16½c to 17c.

Potatoes—Ontario firm at 60c to 70c on track Toronto. New potatoes imported sell at \$1.25 per bushel.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$7.75 to \$8 per ton for car lots on track Toronto.

Baled Straw—Trade is only nominal.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 27.—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.40 to \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.10 to \$5.80; winter wheat patents, \$5.50; straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.15, and in bags, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran in bulk, \$16.50 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Oats—Prices rule firm at \$2.22½ per bag. Cornmeal is unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.25; No. 2, \$7.75 to \$8.25; clover mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.25, and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.60 in car lots.

Honey—White clover in combs, 12½c to 12½c per section, in 108 sections; extract, in 10-lb. tins, 7c to 7½c; in 60 lb. tins, 6c to 6½c.

Buckwheat—6c to 6½c, as to quality.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American

men nine members, but there may be as many over that number as time and experience show to be necessary. Mr. Fielding said that an application had been made by one bank to effect this change in its own case, and as the plan seemed to be a good one, it was thought well to adapt it to all the banks. In England and in the United States the same plan had been in force some time, and found to work very well.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Mr. Desjardins was told by Mr. Fisher that a resolution had been passed by the dairy experts at their meeting in Ottawa last November dividing butter and cheese into three grades. The dairy commissioner had no power to enforce the grading.

TRADING STAMPS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Ames that it was the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce legislation with regard to the abolition of trading stamps.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

The Commons' Committee on Agriculture adopted without a dissenting voice the following resolution on the subject of the embargo now maintained on Canadian cattle trade with the United Kingdom:

"That in the opinion of this committee the embargo on Canadian cattle entering the United Kingdom is most unfair and unjust, as it is a publication to the world at large that the Board of Agriculture considers it unsafe to permit Canadian cattle to come into contact with the herds in the United Kingdom, whereas it is a well-known fact that in no country other than Canada can herds be found so free from disease.

"That the scheduling of Canada by the Imperial Government is considered, from a financial point of view, a serious loss to the Canadian cattle trade, the farmers, and the stock raisers of the Dominion.

"That the action of the Imperial Government is not justified by the facts of the case, it having been clearly proved that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has never existed in Canadian herds.

"That in view of such conditions the removal of Canada from the schedule would be but an act of justice and should be strenuously pressed.

"That as the Dominion is a stock-raising country and capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef cattle, it is considered important to the Empire that no obstructions nor difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle breeders which would tend to decrease the food supply within the Empire."

On motion of Mr. Armstrong of Lambton the Government was also asked to despatch the Minister of Agriculture to England and to invite also the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture to join in a meeting with the President of the Board of Agriculture to endeavor to present the Canadian view.

Mr. Caldwell (Lanark) took the same ground as he had expressed at a previous meeting, that the Dominion should repeal the British Customs preference unless the Mother Land met us squarely in this matter.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

An assurance was given by Hon. Mr. Fisher that the policy of the Government was to recognize Japan as a nation with which Canada might profitably enter into trade relations, and that the Government had taken steps, through the Colonial Office, to get the benefit of the special advantages which Great Britain enjoys in Japan under the special treaty of 1894.

A British cruiser ran down and badly damaged a German Lloyd steamer off the northwest coast of Spain.

Indiscriminate massacres are taking place in the Transcaucasus, in which Armenians, Persians and Kurds are engaged.

The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad, and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as they previously did.

At Baluty, a suburb of Lodz, four Cossacks were killed and sixteen wounded by a bomb which was thrown into their barracks on Saturday. Twenty-three of their horses were killed. Occasionally volleys are still fired by the police or gendarmes in response to shots from houses.

Soldiers are showing what appears to be wanton cruelty. Late Saturday afternoon they shot and killed two women—a mother and her daughter. Estimates placed the killed and wounded as high as 2,000.

THREE DAYS OF RIOTING.

The present trouble began at Lodz last Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and Socialists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Hebrews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Hebrews at night, which excited indignation, and Socialist riots were initiated Thursday. After pillaging liquor shops the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from putting out the blazes. This was repeated deliberately at many places. Friday the fury of the mob found full vent, and even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Hebrew girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd.

GIRL FELL DEAD.

Suddenly the police appeared and fired a volley and the girl fell dead. Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their cars were used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry were unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secured guns and revolvers were freely used. Finally the military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters. The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the dead.

Early in the day, two bombs were thrown from the crowd into the barracks, killing or wounding twenty soldiers. This started the shedding of blood which continued until after midnight.

REVOLVER AND VITROL.

At 11 o'clock all the factory hands struck and flocked into the streets. Cossacks, dragons and infantry charged the mobs time after time, firing volley after volley into the crowds. The rioters replied with revolvers, while their comrades on roofs and in windows joined in the fusillade. Some dashed vitrol from points of vantage upon the troops in the streets below. The burning fluid drove its victims into a frenzy and led to scenes of a horrible character.

FIGHTING IN DARKNESS.

Fighting continued throughout the day and only diminished in its intensity at nightfall when the city was plunged into utter darkness, as practically all the street lamps had been destroyed. Even then, occasional volleys and isolated rifle shots were heard in different quarters, the troops having received orders to shoot any person appearing in the streets.

All the hospitals of the city are filled to overflowing, and owing to the insufficient number of beds many of the wounded persons are lying on the floors. All the shops, stores, and factories are closed and business is at a complete deadlock.

The rioters on Saturday morning

the five years, with 108.75, and in the same Winter Halifax had 108.3 inches, more than twice its usual fall.

SWEPT OVER THE FALLS.

Fearing Insanity Buffalo Man Leaped Into the Cataract.

A despatch from Niagara Falls says: Crazed by suffering and ill-health, James A. Gibson, of 1,708 Seneca Street, Buffalo, jumped off Goat Island bridge on Thursday night and was swept over the American Falls. After striking the water he was swept into an eddy and made frantic efforts to save himself, but the merciless current threw him out again and he went over the brink in a few seconds. He left his coat and hat on the bridge, and in a pocket a note giving ill-health and fear of insanity as the causes of his rash act. Delmont Phillips, of Oakdale, Pa., saw Gibson take the fatal plunge and a number of persons saw him go over the Falls.

MEDALS FOR BRAVE MEN.

Ten Sarnia Men Honored by Humane Society.

A despatch from Sarnia says: F. J. McKee, John Blake, Charles Forcster, Walter Hawn, W. Cameron, John Arbuth, Alex. Forbes and Eugene McDonald, the ten men of this city who went to the rescue of the trainmen who were overcome by gas in the tunnel on October last, at which time six lives were lost by asphyxiation, will receive the medals of the Royal Canadian Humane Society for bravery. The medals will be presented in public at a time to be decided upon by the recipients.

SANK BRITISH VESSEL.

Russian Cruiser Busy North of Hong Kong.

A despatch from Singapore says: The British-India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ikhone was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek, June 5, 150 miles north of Hong Kong. The crew was landed here on Sunday night by the Dutch steamer Perlak, which the Terek met June 19. The Ikhone was carrying mails from Rangoon to Yokohama. She was a steel vessel of 5,252 tons, built at Glasgow in 1900. She was 410 feet long, with a 50-foot beam, and was equipped with electricity. The steamer left Rangoon May 15. Her cargo was valued at \$450,000.

FELL 120 FEET.

Woodstock Man Has Miraculous Escape Near Paris.

A despatch from Brantford says: While working on the new Grand Trunk bridge over the Grand River at Paris on Thursday morning Burns Sutherland, of Woodstock, was thrown from a car by a sudden jolt. He fell to the river, 120 feet below, into six feet of water. Most miraculously, he escaped with a few slight bruises.

WORKMEN TAKE REVENGE.

Lodz Socialists Kill Cossack Policemen.

A despatch from Lodz, Russian Poland, says: Twenty-two persons were killed as the result of Wednesday's firing by Dragoons and Cossacks on a procession of 50,000 workmen which had been organized as a demonstration against the Government. Ten of about one hundred wounded are dying. Two women were crushed to death in the rush of the panic-stricken crowds, after the firing began. Thursday morning some workmen in revenge shot and killed a Cossack and two policemen.

to 120 to 125 per section, in 10-lb. tins, 7c to 7½c; in 60 lb. tins, 6c to 6½c.

Buckwheat—6c to 6½c, as to quality.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; compound cut clear fat back, \$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 9½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.50 to \$9.75; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.75; select, \$7 to \$7.25.

Eggs—Straight stock, 15½c to 16c, and selects, 17c to 18c; No. 2, 14½c.

Butter—Choice creamery, 19½c to 19½c; undergrades, 18½c to 19c; dairy, 16c to 16½c; rolls, 15½c to 16½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9½c to 9½c; Quebec, 9½c to 9½c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 27.—Flour.—Strong. Wheat—Spring, firm; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16½. Corn—Unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 81c; No. 2 corn, 59½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Canal freights—Steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 27.—The market today was practically unchanged. There were increased receipts, the bulk being of the kind that is not readily bought up. The general trade was not the best.

Export Cattle—Trade was rather slow, but generally values were unchanged. Buying was mostly at the buyer's own figures. Prices are still \$5 and \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—The trade was a trifle easier, with heavy arrivals and a slow sale. The offerings were only of the fair quality. Prices are \$5 and \$5.15 for choice picked lots.

Stockers and Feeders—There was not an oversupply, and trading in this line was not very brisk. The best feeders are reported down to \$4.75, and good stockers to \$3.80 per cwt.

Milk Cows—The 25 offered sold unchanged at from \$30 to \$50 each. The trade is fairly steady.

Calves—Receipts were a little beyond a limited demand but prices remained unchanged. The bulk of the offerings sold well.

Sheep and Lambs—There has been no change in the position of the market and prices have not altered.

Hogs—The market was well cleaned up. The expected falling off in the offerings owing to the hot weather did not materialize. Prices are still \$6.65 and \$6.40.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Mrs. Campbell and Three Children Struck by Train.

A despatch from Brantford says: Mrs. Charles Campbell, who lives near this city, while out driving on Friday afternoon with three children, was struck by a train near Cainsville. All four persons were flung fully 25 yards, but, miraculously to relate, all escaped with little or no injury.

WINNIPEG'S POPULATION.

Special Directory Census Gives It as 78,376.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The report of the directory company on the present population of Winnipeg was delivered on Friday afternoon, and, according to the special census, the population of Winnipeg is 78,376. The authorities are greatly disappointed, as they expected a larger showing.

Three young girls were drowned in a boating accident at Petoskey, Mich., on Saturday. Two youths who were with them saved their own lives.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

A find of coal in the clay belt of new Ontario is reported.

Newly incorporated companies paid in fees to the Province \$61,197 for the five months ending May.

The Minister of Militia has decided to sell St. Helen's Island to Montreal for park purposes.

G. Lawlor, an Englishman, working as a farm hand near Arcola, Assa., has fallen heir to an estate of \$250,000.

The Central School at Chatham has been closed owing to an epidemic of diphtheria and scarlet fever among the children.

Alberta creameries manufactured over 50,000 pounds of butter in May. The butter trade of the west with Japan is increasing.

Hon. James Sutherland's will, filed at Woodstock for probate, disposes of an estate of \$55,000. The Woodstock General Hospital is given \$20,000.

Mr. Dan. Mann stated to the Toronto Board of Control that the James Bay Railway would run from Toronto to Ottawa, and from there to Montreal.

FOREIGN.

An attempt is to be made to tow a raft comprising 10,000,000 feet of spars and piling from San Francisco to Shanghai.

The City Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Philadelphia has gone into a receiver's hands as a result of the foreclosures of the late Benjamin Gaskill.

NINETEEN DEAD.

Awful Accident on the Lake Shore Railroad.

A Cleveland, Ohio, despatch says:—Nineteen persons are dead and a dozen slightly injured as a result of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore Road at Mentor on Wednesday night while traveling at a rate of 70 miles an hour. It was one of the most horrible wrecks in the history of the Lake Shore Road.

The engine was hurled into the ditch. A part of the train was crushed on top of it and the wreck was partly burned. The horrors of the wreck were doubled in the horrors of the fire.

The train was crowded, practically all its accommodations being taken when it left the city. It was behind time, and the greatest of speed was being made to make up the lost time. Practically all the injured were burned, and were taken from the blazing wreckage by rescue parties.

Traveling at a rate of more than a mile a minute, the heavy train was hurled to its doom with a momentum that was appalling. The scene of the accident was at the Mentor depot. The switch that caused the trouble is located about 130 yards west of the depot. As the heavy engine struck the switch it left the main track and swung violently to the left. For a distance of twenty yards the engine ran on the rails, then, leaping from the track, turned on its side just to the east of the depot. The momentum was such that the heavy tender was hurled entirely over the engine and was buried in the depot.

The combination car was hurled with terrific violence on top of the engine and tender, and in a moment was enveloped in flames from the engine. The Chicago sleeper, which was immediately behind the combination car, swung from the track, and, crashing into the depot, was completely buried in the wreck of the building. The violence of the crash was such that the depot collapsed on top of the wrecked coach. The hap-

ON THE FARM

SHEEP NOTES.

Sheep fed highly often shed their fleeces in winter.

The best results in wool growing are had by feeding a mixture of wheat bran four parts, linseed meal one part and oats one part.

This mixture is always safe for ewes and lambs.

Timothy hay is the curse of sheep. Don't feed it if possible to avoid it.

When clover hay is fed, one quart a day of the mixture is a liberal ration for ewes, and half of this quantity for lambs.

Rid top is excellent for sheep, but it must not be too dry or woody. This grass if not too rank will make hay next best to clover.

Overripe hay, while it lacks in food substance is thus made indigestible, which often results in stretches, constipation and death.

This explains why sheep are often found dead without any known cause.

Every man who owns a hilly farm should find profit in sheep.

Use more lamb and mutton on the home table. It is a most economical and healthful meat food.

DOES THIS FIT YOU.

Some folks think they can fit the horse to the collar, so they buy anything that measures twenty inches from top to bottom. But it is pretty expensive business to do it that way sometimes. Horse is apt to get sores on his shoulders and they are not apt to heal in one night. When you have your measure taken for a pair of pants, you rather feel as if you ought to be there yourself don't you? Why not the same way with the horse? Take him along and fit the collar to his neck.

It is all right to put a bell on the cow so that you may know where she is at milking time. But the bell will not bring her from the farther end of the pasture. A nice dish of wheat bran will. Give me the bran and keep the bell yourself please.

Some farm papers keep telling their readers to keep "humming." Keep humming! Most farmers have kept humming till their backs are bent up double. So we say "straighten out the kinks now and then. Look around and see what is going on in the world about you. It is often worth more to watch somebody else hump than it is to hump yourself."

If you set the boys to working in the back lot and then ride away to "see a man," don't find fault when you come home if you find that business has not progressed very much at the old stand. If we expect the world to move much, we must be ready to do our part at the moving.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There is occasionally a pasture that is high and dry where the stock can be turned out quite early without detriment. If quite early, there will, of course, be little feed, but the outing seems to do the cattle good.

Bathing the shoulders with strong salt water should be continued after the animals are at work in the fields. Each evening, as soon as the harness is removed and the horses have had a roll, the shoulders should be washed clean with clear water and then bathed with the salt water.

It is the house lice that have to be fought, not the insect that infests the hens themselves, and which on grown fowls seldom do much harm. The house kind lives in the coop from year to year and is seldom found on the hen, except when she is nesting or on the roost. These

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT Sovereign Bank of Canada

The third Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Sovereign Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on 18th inst., and was largely attended.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders, the Third Annual Report, showing the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 29th April, 1905.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th April, 1904	\$ 6,112.65
Net profits for the year ended 29th April, 1905, after deducting Charges of Management, Provincial Government and Municipal Taxes, all Advertising Expenses and accrued Interest on Deposits, and after making full provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts	188,975.67
	\$140,088.32

This has been appropriated as follows:	
Quarterly Dividends	\$65,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	50,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	10,000.00
Reserved for Rebate of Discount on Bills not yet due	5,000.00
	\$130,000.00

Balance carried forward	\$ 10,088.32
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RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account, 30th April, 1904	\$350,000.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	50,000.00

Total, 29th April, 1905	\$400,000.00
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The crops in Ontario were below the average last year, and the past winter was one of the hardest for many years, but in spite of these circumstances every department of the Bank's business has made good progress, and the outlook at the present time is distinctly favorable. The increase of \$2,624,751.50 in deposits and \$106,325 in note circulation cannot fail to be gratifying to the shareholders, as it affords convincing evidence of a growth of public confidence in the Bank, of which any Canadian institution might be proud.

The assets show an increase of \$3,065,831.49 over last year, and amount to \$11,669,905.58. Of this there is in actual cash or at credit with our bankers \$1,569,682.57 or more than the entire capital of the Bank.

The increase in the "Bank Premises" account is chiefly due to the purchase of a valuable site on the principal financial thoroughfare in Montreal and the erection of a first-class ten-storey building, the ground floor of which will be occupied by the Montreal Branch and the first floor by the General Manager and his staff.

The number of Shareholders on 29th April, 1905, was 887 as compared with 841 in 1904, representing an average holding of 14.64 shares per stockholder. This is a very wide distribution and affords satisfactory security to the public.

RANDOLPH MACDONALD, President.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.	30th Apl. '04.	29th Apl. '05.
Capital Stock Paid up	\$1,300,000.00	\$1,300,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	356,112.65	410,088.32
Dividends accrued, but not due, and former Dividends unclaimed	16,250.00	16,537.50
Sovereign Bank Notes in circulation	1,091,865.00	1,198,190.00
Deposits	5,691,453.33	8,316,204.83
Due to Banks in Great Britain	148,393.11	428,884.93
	\$8,604,074.09	\$11,669,905.58

ASSETS.

Cash and Bank Balances	\$1,120,081.30	\$1,569,682.57
Cash deposited with Government for security of note circulation	37,749.18	56,868.40
Bonds and Stocks	604,458.48	832,931.00
Loans and Discounts	6,720,772.34	8,919,582.13
Bank Premises, Safes, etc.	61,012.79	290,841.48

	\$8,604,074.09	\$11,669,905.58
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D. M. STEWART,

Montreal, 29th April, 1905. 2nd Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, the President spoke as follows:

The Directors and myself feel that the actual earnings and position of the Bank are now sufficient to warrant an increase in the dividend. The rate for the present quarter will be 1½ per cent., or 6 per cent. per annum. We fully expect to be able to maintain this rate, and also make handsome additions to the Reserve Fund, and otherwise strengthen the Bank.

The General Manager spent three months in Great Britain and the Continent, and was very successful in furthering the interests of the Bank in England, and in the financial centres of Europe.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager stated that the surplus over all public liabilities was \$1,700,000, and over 40 per cent. of the assets immediately available; the proportion of the latter being 57 per cent. of the total deposits, which was a highly satisfactory showing.

The overdue debts were good, and only temporarily past due, the Bank having written off or provided for all bad and doubtful debts out of the year's profits.

The Bank had 26,725 depositors and 6,185 discount customers, making a total of 32,910, which he considered a splendid clientele to have acquired in three years. The deposits average but \$311 per customer, and the loans show an average of \$1,400 per borrower, which ought to satisfy the most exacting shareholder.

Excluding directors' applications for the new issue of stock, the Bank

gine. The Chicago sleeper, which was immediately behind the combination car, swung from the track, and, crashing into the depot, was completely buried in the wreck of the building. The violence of the crash was such that the depot collapsed on top of the wrecked coach. The hapless passengers in this coach were crushed and maimed in the wreck and then completely buried in the collapse of the structure.

The next sleeper following left the track and the other remained upright on the rails. An instant after the crash of the wreck the boiler of the engine burst, scattering fire and steam through the wreck in a manner that made escape for the imprisoned passengers impossible. The wrecked combination car, which had landed crushed and splintered on top of the engine, was at once enveloped in blinding flames and scalding steam. The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heard above the awful roar, but they were beyond all human aid, and the car became a pyre for a number of human beings.

BANK ABSCONDER CAUGHT

Employee of Union Bank in Winnipeg in the Toils.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Cecil L. H. Branson, an employee of the Union Bank here, who absconded two months ago with \$5,000 of the bank's funds, has been arrested in Tapachula, Mexico. Branson came here from the Eastern Townships, where his parents reside. He was an efficient young man, and became a great favorite with his fellow-employees. He disappeared, and the investigation which followed showed that he had failed in his trust, and cleared out after despoiling the bank. After leaving the city the fugitive adopted the alias of Butt, and for the following two months has been dodging hither and thither in his efforts to elude capture. He was traced to New Orleans, and finally landed at Tapachula, Mexico, minus money, and broken in spirit, with the dread of pursuit haunting him.

While nothing definite is known of his arrest, it is surmised that he gave himself up rather than continue the flight further.

The bank officials are very reticent regarding the arrest, and beyond admitting the fact that he has been apprehended will say nothing.

FELL INTO VAULT OF ACID

Foreman at London Chemical Works Dies

A London, Ont., despatch says:—William Lobb, foreman at the Canada Chemical Works, was fatally burned on Thursday night by falling into a vat of sulphuric acid. The vat had sprung a leak, and Lobb was looking for the leak when he slipped in. His body received burns practically over the whole of it, and, after lingering in the frightful agony until 8 o'clock on Friday afternoon, he passed away. Lobb had been employed at the works for 20 years. He leaves a family of five small children.

NORTHWEST CROPS.

Estimate of the Territorial Government.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The Territorial Government have just issued a statement of the crop estimate for 1905, which shows a very substantial increase in acreage of three great cereals—wheat, oats and barley. The estimated acreage under spring wheat is 1,108,272, an increase of 150,979 acres over 1904. Acreage under oats 594,981, an increase of 71,847 acres; under barley 93,555, an increase of 7,401 acres. There is also an estimated acreage of 13,832 under fall wheat against 8,296 acres in 1904.

It is the house here that have to be fought, not the insect that infests the hens themselves, and which on grown fowls seldom do much harm. The house kind lives in the coop from year to year and is seldom found on the hen, except when she is nesting or on the roost. These lice on young chickens will kill them. The usual plan is to paint the house with crude petroleum, and for the young chickens, put them in a dusting machine which thoroughly applies the insect powder. Greasing the young chickens is effective if done early before they begin to droop.

It is estimated, says Professor D. H. Otis, that about 60 per cent. of what a cow is able to consume goes to maintain the wear and tear on her system, and the profit in milk and butter fat production comes from the feed she consumes outside of this amount needed for support. The cow is selfish enough to take her share of the feed first, and then what is left over goes to the owner for his profit. If this per cent. needed for maintenance is correct, it stands to reason that a cow fed 70 per cent. of what she will eat will return ten per cent. profit; while the cow fed 100 per cent. will return 40 per cent., or four times as much. Of course, it is possible to over-feed and a man should watch his feed bin and milk scales at the same time.

Sheep should find a place upon the high clay and rolling farms. It is their nature to seek the high places to rest, and these receive a well distributed quantity of fertilizer. Sheep farming may be made as profitable as cow raising. Eight sheep are counted as one cow, that is the amount required to keep a cow will keep eight sheep.

STAY ON THE FARM, YOUNG MAN

They tell me, young man, that you are thinking of leaving the farm.

Don't do it; keep close to the soil. You are tired of feeding the cattle, the sheep and the pigs, tired of chopping wood, tired of cleaning stables out, tired of all. You have visited the city and the roar fascinated you. You don't see behind the scenes. It is only the world on show. It was only the dress parade. You have seen the great houses of the rich, their carriages, their sleighs and flying robes. You have gone to church bright with electricity with the choir above, and the organ towering above all. You have gone to the theatre, you have seen the tragedy and were stirred, and here you are now sitting by the kitchen stove in your little home, and in a little while you have to go out and look after the stock.

You are tired of it all.

Don't say that; you are the most independent and most important man on God's footstool.

You know no boss. If you go to the city you will become one of the mob who work by the clock and the whistle. Now you can take a day and no one can dock you. If you went to the shop you would become part of the machine. They would tell you to do that and that and you would have to obey orders. You, young man, would be working for so much a day. Now you are an employer in league with nature, who serves and works while you rest, and transforms your orchard into a bank account through the warm sun and rain.

Stay with the farm, young man, and some day dad will tell you that the place is yours for he is growing old and will move to the town, to spend his last well-earned rest. Stop on the farm for it is a healthy place to live on, where you get a complexion from nature's brush, and an arm made strong in God's gymnasium where you need no medicine to make you eat.

Stay on the farm where life is natural and friendships more real, where you can wear what you want,

Bank having written off or provided for all bad and doubtful debts out of the year's profits.

The bank had 26,725 depositors and 6,185 discount customers, making a total of 32,910, which he considered a splendid clientele to have acquired in three years. The deposits average but \$311 per customer, and the loans show an average of \$1,400 per borrower, which ought to satisfy the most exacting shareholder.

Excluding directors' applications for the new issue of stock, the bank had received subscriptions for nearly 5,000 shares, while the total issue was only 3,250. There were only 272 shares left after allotment, and these have been oversubscribed for nearly ten times. Referring to these facts, Mr. Stewart stated that this was the greatest compliment the management of the Sovereign Bank could have received, and it should be a powerful influence in further establishing the confidence of the public in the institution.

The following directors were unanimously re-elected:—

Randolph Macdonald, A. A. Allan, D. M. Stewart, Hon. D. McMillan, Hon. Peter McLaren, Arch. Campbell, M.P., John Pugsley, W. K. McNaught.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Randolph Macdonald was elected President; Mr. A. A. Allan, First Vice-President, and Mr. D. M. Stewart, Second Vice-President and General Manager.

without being criticised. Stay on the farm with its spirit of trust and friendliness, from collie, who follows you up and down the line, to the swallow who builds his nest in the barn.

ANOTHER ENEMY.

A Slug Which Eats Grain and Stalks.

A Chatham despatch says:—A voracious new slug which attacks almost every young grain root has been discovered by a Harwich resident. The slug varies in length from one-eighth to one and one-half inches when found, and appears to eat its way into the stalks of corn, which is principally affected, through a hole one and one-half inches from the ground, after which it eats the entire pith out. Inquiries lead to the conclusion that destruction caused by the slug is widespread, though apparently the cause is not noticed by farmers so far. Even the Canada thistle is not exempt, and samples of this weed showed only the shell left, the entire inside being eaten out. The grub is tobacco brown in color with white stripes, and a broad, dark band around the centre of the body. Several samples have been sent to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the report is awaited by interested agriculturists.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

A Sad Accident Occurred at Victoria Harbor.

A Victoria Harbor despatch says:—A double drowning accident occurred here on Friday. Earl Brown, aged ten, only son of Byron Brown, and Willie Evans, aged thirteen, only son of Robert Evans, were drowned while playing on the booms. The two children were missed after school. Search was instituted, but no trace of them could be found. Saturday at noon the hats of the unfortunate boys were found floating on the bay. The searchers concluded the boys had been drowned, and started to grapple. Saturday night at 6 o'clock both bodies were found about twenty feet apart, one at each end of the boom.

ELECTRIC SMELTING.

Experiments Authorized by Government.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. F. H. Clergue states that the Government appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose of making experiments with the electric process of smelting ores and manufacturing steel. Experiments will take place at Sault Ste. Marie, and the Consolidated Lake Superior Company will furnish a building and a dynamo capable of supplying 400 electric horse-power for four months free of charge. All kinds of ores will be experimented with and important results are expected to be obtained. The system used will be the Herault process, which takes its name from the inventor. Mr. Herault will conduct the

experiments, and is expected to arrive here from France some time next month.

WEDDING STOPPED TRAFFIC

A Montreal Merchant Defied a Police Edict.

A Montreal despatch says:—There was an exciting time on Tuesday afternoon at the corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets, one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city. A retail clothier in the vicinity advertised that a couple would be married in the window of his establishment. Last year a similar performance took place, and the street was blocked for hours. The chief of police accordingly issued an edict that the marriage would not take place, but the merchant persisted, and at the advertised time thousands of people were congregated in the vicinity to witness the ceremony, which was duly performed. The newly-married couple, who received a gift of \$100 from the firm, appeared in the window. Traffic was stopped, and the police appeared on the scene and attempted to disperse the crowd with their batons, but without much success.

MILLIONS FOR RAILWAYS.

British Commons Votes Tremendous Sum to India.

A London despatch says:—The House of Commons on Friday authorized the raising of a loan not exceeding \$100,000,000, with the revenues of India, as security, for the construction, extension and equipment of the railways of India. Secretary for India Brodrick explained that the money was required to enable the Government to take over the Bombay-Baroda Railway, and to extend the programme for railway-building throughout the country. It is not proposed to issue the loan all at once.

BEHEADED BY A SAW.

Horrible Death of a Mill Hand at Bryson.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Michael John Shea, of Vinton, formerly of Calumet Island, Que., aged about 35, met a horrible death on Thursday while working in Kelly's sawmill at Bryson. He slipped and caught in the circular saw while it was running, and was killed instantly. His head and one arm were cut off. The accident occurred so quickly that nothing could be done to save the unfortunate man. He was a widower, and leaves a family of small children.

ROUMANIA'S WHEAT.

Crop Promises to Be Record-breaker, Despite Rust.

A despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, says: The wheat crop of Roumania promises to be the largest on record, despite the fact that some rust has appeared. The maize crop is in splendid condition.

THE NOTE OF EDUCATION

The Schools Are the Keystone of a Nation's Well-Being.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N.Y., says: Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text: "For wisdom is better than rubies."

Happy indeed these children and youth who have enjoyed all the advantages of classroom and library and chapel. Wide also the chasm which separates the savage from the scholar. The savage dwells in a perpetual night. Upon his spirit the heavens send no rain of wisdom and knowledge. For the slave life is a dungeon in which he sits and slowly starves to death. But a jurist, a statesman, a scholar, means that youth entered the library and by years of study assembled all the riches of science and literature and history, gathering all these treasures into his memory. Verily, verily, knowledge is more precious than fine gold: Of a truth, there is a golden ladder that stretches from earth to heaven. But the ladder upon which the successful man climbs has rungs that are marked with the names of the sciences, the arts and the literatures.

The public schools do much for the increase of happiness. Knowledge widens the horizon. Travel turns a peasant into a citizen of the world. Multitudes cannot travel abroad in the body, but the pages of history make them at home in Rome and Athens, in London and Paris.

What the youth gets out of life depends upon the quality and power of his intellect. What the astronomer sees in the sky depends on the size of his telescope. If the lens is small,

HE SEES A FEW STARS;

If the telescope is large he can see the five old moons of Jupiter and the sixth moon that has just been discovered. It is said that man has five senses, but this is a mistake. What we should say is that man may have five senses. Some have eyes but they see not the solemn pageantry of June and the glorious procession of the seasons. Some have ears but they hear not the marvelous music of the melodious morning.

We are told that sleep is the twin brother of death, but death has another near relative and his name is ignorance. The ignorant man enters the mountain pass and sees nothing but granite and goes away in disgust. Then an educated man, named Coleridge, enters the scene. And lo! He sees that the mountain gives the movement to the waters that turn the mill wheel for distant cities; that the mountains, with their glaciers and ice caverns are nature's refrigerators for cooling the currents and cleansing and sweetening the life-giving air for the jaded people in the distant city. He sees that the mountain is a vast storehouse of slowly dissolving stimulants for feeding the worn-out fields in the valley; he beholds the mountains written all over with the handwriting of God until they are as glorious as an illustrated missal for artist and scholar and worker alike. Yea, the mountain in the scholar's mind becomes an altar of worship; snows become the sacrifice of purity, and the clouds that go smoking heavenward become symbols of the solemn prayers going homeward to their God. Oh, the happiness that wis-

dom brings! Knowledge turns this world into a palace of beauty, a gallery of pleasure, a treasure-house of

INSPIRATION AND DELIGHT.

But these schools have their relation to wealth. All ignorance breeds failure and all failure is ignorance. The successful man is the man who knows how. Wisdom is simply the best way of doing the thing in hand. The educated man knows the shortest way to the goal. Whoever comes to the front is the man that arrives because he knows the one last fact in the case. Robert Burns never went to college, but the one thing he did know he knew thoroughly, and he was the best equipped scholar of his generation—in his own field, which was singing the epic of the plowman's cottage. Contrariwise, it is ignorance that brings all the wastes. Ignorance has wasted our forests; ignorance ruined the rich soil of New England by washing away the nitrates; ignorance wasted half of the gold in the mines of California; ignorance and folly and vice destroyed the old nations and cities on the banks of the Mediterranean. Wisdom and knowledge and obedience alone can recover these wastes. Some men are college trained, most men are self-trained, but every man who succeeds represents the power of knowledge and wisdom in his own work.

Our public schools, with our thousands of school children, enrich the state by emphasizing individual excellence. The youth has certain political rights and certain industrial rights, but he has also certain educational rights and our schools conserve them. Every child begins at nothing. Slowly the sciences sharpen his intellect, history enriches his memory, the arts develop his taste and imagination, the various occupations and professions offer him an opportunity of

EARNING HIS LIVELIHOOD.

The soul grows as acorns grow—by time, food and exercise. And the schools furnish these opportunities for growth.

Among the greatest benefactors of the state, therefore, are our common school-teachers. Chief among these come the self-sacrificing women who have adopted our children and taken them into their hearts. These women are making the manhood of the country. Women's hands to-day are on the levers of influence and power. There are men whose wealth is ranked by millions who have produced less property in terms of three generations than certain school-teachers who have labored unceasingly in the primary and common schools of the country. Parents owe these teachers a great debt. Father and mother owe it to the state as well as to their children to visit the public schools and keep in touch with the teachers. For all our trades, our tools and our work exist only for the children. Futurity is vulnerable only at the point named, the cradle. The one great duty of the state is education. The world was made to ripen that form of fruit called the scholar—a man and woman strong, wise, just and self-sacrificing.

of the real facts in the case, give approximately the word Jehovah. The word Jehovah, although resulting from an error, must now be considered to be good English.

20. Isaiah the prophet—Compare Word Studies on lesson for Sunday, July 9.

21. Cut off all the mighty men of valor—The account in Kings (2 Kings 19, 8, ff.) mentions the sending of a letter by Sennacherib to Hezekiah making another demand for surrender. Concerning his own unexpected defeat Sennacherib himself, in his accounts found on Babylonian tablets, is silent. That he failed to take Jerusalem is, however, implied in his own vague statement that he shut up Hezekiah like a bird in a cage. The historian Herodotus refers to the destruction of the Assyrian army and speaks of it as being probably due to a plague. Whatever the means may have been which Jehovah employed to work disaster in the camp of the king of Assyria, the impression made upon Sennacherib was such that though he lived for twenty years longer he never again entered Palestine or besieged Jerusalem.

23. Exalted in the sight of all nations from henceforth—The victory of faith achieved by Hezekiah was mainly due to the influence of Isaiah, but the glory of that victory fell also on the sovereign who shared the prophet's lofty spirit and confidence in Jehovah.

LONG-WINDED SERMONS

AND SOME WHICH WERE OVER IN A MINUTE.

Old-time Ministers Rarely Preached Less Than Two-hour Sermons.

The good people who consider themselves aggrieved if they have to listen to a sermon that exceeds twenty minutes have good reason to congratulate themselves that they did not live in Puritan days, when a preacher was only warning to his subject at the end of an hour, and felt that he was not discharging his duty if he did not give his hour-glass at least two turns before his oratory came to a pause.

Thomas Hooker rarely sat down until he had reached the end of his third hour; and on one occasion, after passing this limit by a good thirty minutes, he only resumed his seat on promising to continue his discourse on the following Sabbath. Once, it is true, he electrified his congregation by coming to a full-stop after fifteen minutes' preaching; but it was merely to recover from a passing feeling of indisposition, after which he resumed his discourse and continued for two hours longer.

Dr. Isaac Barrow—of whom Charles II. said, "He is the most unfair preacher in England, because he exhausts every subject and leaves no room for others to come after him"—invariably preached three hours; and so fascinating was his eloquence that the only complaint ever heard against him was that his sermons were too short.

Baxter, Knox, Hooper, Bunyan, and Calvin rarely preached less than two hours, and often saw the sand run out in the hour-glass.

FOR THE THIRD TIME

before they came to "lastly"; but not one of them all could rival the prolixity of the Rev. Thomas Banks, a seventeenth-century divine, who on one occasion, after keeping his congregation over two hours, said, "And now, having cleared the ground by these few preliminary remarks, I will address myself more directly to my text."

An amusing story is told in this connection of the Rev. William St. George Paterson, who, not many years ago, requested by Dean Bicker-

YOUNG FOLKS

THE LITTLE WHISTLE.

They were picking wild strawberries on the western slope of the old pasture, and Benny had a small tin dipper to his belt. He was not picking many berries, and those he found soon went to his mouth; but Katy and Helen were industriously filling their pails. Benny had a shrill tin whistle, and he blew noisily every moment that he was not eating berries.

"Oh, that noise!" said Helen, at last. "I do wish I would never hear that whistle again!" She spoke impatiently, and Benny felt a little lump rise in his throat. He would have answered sharply but for that. He wanted to say, "Oh, yes, keep on telling secrets, but when I am bigger I won't tell you anything I know." As he walked away he wished that his eyes would not get so full of tears, because Helen said only babies cried.

He crossed the pasture and went round a big boulder, out of sight. When he was far enough away he began again to blow his whistle lustily, and the discordant notes rang through the near-by woods, as on and on he walked into the thick-ets. He did not care now for strawberries, and he did see a wonderful little bird that appeared to be lame, and he followed it as it hopped away into the woods. There were so many things to see that he quite forgot the berry-pickers, and when he came to a clear stream he took off his shoes and stockings and dabbled his toes in the water.

The afternoon sun had waned and the shadows were beginning to lengthen when Helen and Katy, with well-filled dishes, began to look about for Benny. He was nowhere to be seen. They listened for the little shrill whistle, but heard nothing but the birds calling at sunset.

They called and shouted, looking everywhere, but they could not even hear his whistle, and their hearts sank with fear. They dared not go home and say that Benny was lost, and yet they dared not wait any longer, for they knew it was time for supper, and that mother would be watching for them.

"Perhaps he went home," said Katy. "I just about know he did." But Helen had a fear at her heart that would not be calmed, and they ran toward the house without further words. Poor Helen was thinking how she could explain to mother, for she had promised to take good care of Benny.

Mother was watching for them, but Benny had not come home. There was no supper for any one until Benny could be found, and papa and Uncle Ned and several of the neighbors started off across the pasture. Poor Helen followed after.

It was some hours later that the searching-party found Benny wandering round in a circle in the wood. He had left his shoes beside the stream, and was walking with bleeding feet, for he could not find them again. To keep his courage up he had blown loudly on his whistle, and it was this that the men heard, and were led in the right direction. Helen was standing at the edge of the wood with some of the others, and as she saw Benny riding home on her father's shoulder she gave a cry of joy and ran toward him.

When Benny saw her he waved his hand. "I guess you did want to hear the whistle again, didn't you?" he said, and then he blew a mighty note.

Helen reached up and took his hand. "Sister wants to hear it—"

the sacrifice of purity, and the clouds that go smoking heavenward become symbols of the solemn prayers going homeward to their God. Oh, the happiness that wis-

dom state is education. The world was made to ripen that form of fruit called the scholar—a man and woman strong, wise, just and self-sacrificing.

THE S.S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JULY 2.

Lesson I. Sennacherib's Invasion.

Golden Text, 2 Chron. 32.8.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies for this lesson are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Introductory Note.—The Old Testament lessons which begin with this month, and which will be continued throughout the remainder of this year, take up again the thread of Jewish history at the point at which the last Old Testament lessons for 1904 dropped the study. Samaria, the capital of the northern kingdom, had fallen in the year 722 B.C., just after Sargon, general of the Assyrian army, had ascended the throne of Assyria. Sargon had led into captivity many thousands of the people of Israel. At the same time Hezekiah, a God-fearing king and strenuous reformer, was on the throne of Judah. His chief counselor was none other than the great prophet and statesman Isaiah. When in the year 705 Sargon died and was succeeded by Sennacherib the provinces of western Asia—Damascus, Tyre, Philistia, and others—considered this an opportune moment to declare and re-establish their independence. Judah also was nominally a dependency of the Assyrian monarch though retaining a degree of independence not enjoyed by the neighboring provinces. In the year 701 Sennacherib, after subduing similar revolts in other parts of his kingdom, undertook a campaign against Palestine in order to bring into subjection again the revolting provinces. After quickly reducing to submission the kingdoms to the north and west he invaded Judah, took most of its fenced cities, led away many captives, and all but succeeded in capturing Jerusalem itself. At this point our lesson for to-day takes up the story.

Verses 9. After this—That is, after preparation for the defense of the city (Jerusalem) had been completed (comp. verses 1-8).

Sennacherib—Assyr. "Sin-akhi-er-ba." Sin (the moon god) hath increased the brethren. Son of Sargon, king of Assyria (705-681 B.C.). During almost his entire reign Babylon was in a state of revolt against the Assyrian monarch, and Judah after the invasion of 701 was left undisturbed in its independent position. As a ruler Sennacherib was boastful and vain, possessing few of the sterling traits of his distinguished father. He built the great wall of Nineveh, eight miles in circumference, and also the famous palace of Konyunjik. To him also is ascribed the extensive repairing of ancient aqueducts and the construction of brick embankments along the side of the Tigris River. He was murdered in 681 B.C. by his son (or sons), who instigated a rebellion against the father and succeeded in holding Nineveh for six weeks. At the end of that time, however, another son, Assurhaddon, who at the time of the murder commanded the Assyrian army in a campaign against Ararat, defeated the rebel brother (or brothers), took Nineveh, and succeeded his father Sennacherib on the throne of Assyria (comp. 2 Kings 19. 37).

Assyria—A country famed in antiquity on the east and the middle Tigris, between thirty-five and thirty-seven degrees north latitude. Its ancient name was Assur, and its extent varied greatly at different times. Before Lachish—An important fenced city twenty-five miles south of Jerusalem, the capture and spolia-

tion of which by Sennacherib is described on an Assyrian relief tablet now in the British Museum. Sennacherib's ultimate objective being Egypt, the capture of Lachish was to him of even greater importance than the capture of Jerusalem.

Hezekiah—The twelfth king and (counting Queen Athaliah) the thirteenth sovereign of the separate kingdom of Judah. His father was the wicked King Ahaz, and his son the no less wicked Manasseh. Between these two Hezekiah, who instituted many reforms, stands out in a most favorable light.

10. In the siege—Perhaps better, as in the marginal reading, in the fortress, or fortified city. The natural position as well as the fortification of Jerusalem was very strong.

11. To die by famine and by thirst—The besieging general virtually admits that to take the city by storm was out of the question. A long siege alone could compel its surrender.

12. His high places—Outdoor sanctuaries of Jehovah, located on hill-tops in different parts of the kingdom; not necessarily places of idolatrous worship, yet, because of their heathen associations, places in which the temptation to idolatry was especially strong. These high places Hezekiah removed from all parts of his kingdom.

Ye shall worship before one altar—By prohibiting idolatry and by centralizing the national worship, by destroying local sanctuaries throughout the borders of Judah, Hezekiah paved the way for another and yet more thorough reformation carried out by King Josiah in the next century.

13. What I and my fathers have done—Sennacherib's father, Sargon, had been a great and successful warrior, and Sennacherib himself had been successful in several engagements against other minor revolting states. The severe punishment inflicted on these he cites as an example and warning to Jerusalem.

14. Utterly destroyed—Literally, and in the marginal reading, "devoted." The Hebrew word means, to devote to destruction; hence to utterly destroy, to exterminate. It was used especially of cities and their inhabitants (comp. Deut. 2. 34; Josh. 8. 26; Jer. 51. 3).

15. How much less shall you God deliver you—Judah, in the eyes of the Assyrian monarch, was in some respects inferior to other kingdoms already brought into submission. The Assyrians were polytheists believing that every nation had its own god or gods. It therefore became with them a question of strength and authority between the God of the Jews and of Jerusalem, and the gods of Assyria and in the superior strength of the latter they had the utmost confidence.

16. Jehovah—A word resulting from the corruption of two Hebrew words, one meaning "Lord," and the other being the proper name Jahve (Yahweh), meaning God. The Hebrews in writing used only consonants, the vowel sounds being supplied by the reader; but in reading the sacred Scripture the devout Hebrew always substituted the word "Lord" (Adonai) for the proper name Yahweh, which he considered too sacred to be spoken. Many centuries later, in comparatively modern times, when Hebrew proper was no longer a spoken language, it became necessary to indicate the vowels in Hebrew text. Hence the vowels of the word Adonai were printed with the consonants of the word Yahweh to indicate that not Yahweh, but Adonai, was to be spoken. These consonants of the word Yahweh together with the vowels of the word Adonai, if pronounced as written, as they soon were by persons ignorant

ground by these few preliminary remarks. I will address myself more directly to my text."

An amusing story is told in this connection of the Rev. William St. George Paterson, who, not many years ago, requested by Dean Bickersteth to preach for him on the following Sunday. The clergyman, who objected to thus being made a stop-gap, declined the duty, whereupon the Dean retorted by commanding him to preach.

As there was no way of escape Mr. Paterson determined to "be level" with the Dean, and, announcing as his text the 119 Psalm, he began by reading his text of 176 verses through twice. Then taking each verse in turn he delivered a homily on it, finally resuming his seat at the close of the third hour, by which time the only surviving member of the congregation was the Dean himself. After the service the preacher said good-bye to the Dean in the robing-room. "Good afternoon, Mr. Dean," was his parting shot. "I don't think you'll command old Paterson to preach again in a hurry."

In striking contrast to these long-winded sermons are the discourses which begin and end within a minute, like that of the Rev. Charles H. Yatman a short time ago at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. After announcing his text he said,

"DON'T WORRY; IT'S WICKED," only that and nothing more, and then sat down. Almost equally short was the sermon of the Rev. Henry Jackson, an old-time Yorkshire vicar on the text, "God is love." This was his homily: "If, my friends, I were to preach to you for a month I could add nothing to the glorious significance of these three words; and so I leave them with you."

More remarkable was the sermon of the Rev. Andrew Clarke, delivered a few years ago in Chicago. "I waited patiently for the Lord," was his text; and this was his sermon: "Now, my brethren, I put it to you, if David could wait patiently and found it worth while, why can't you?"

But if one wants a model for a short sermon—one which can be comfortably delivered within sixty seconds—it would be difficult to find a better one than Dr. Whewell's discourse on the text, "Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward."

"I shall divide the discourse into three heads," he said. "1. Man's ingress into the world; 2. His progress through the world; and 3. His egress out of the world. 1. His ingress into the world is naked and bare; 2. His progress through the world is trouble and care; 3. His egress out of the world is nobody knows where. To conclude: If we live well here we shall live well there, and I can't tell you more if I preach a whole year."—London Tit-Bits.

HEAVIEST BACK BURDENS.

Probably the greatest weights carried on the backs of men for any distance are the loads of ore brought up from the mines of the Andes by miners of Chili. In a copper mine in a ravine leading from the main range of the Cordilleras, all the ore is carried a vertical distance of 450 feet, and the average weight per man is 250 lb. This load is carried up ladders made of notched trunks of trees, set almost upright, one touching the other.

ABYSSINIAN CUSTOM.

At Axum, in Abyssinia, a singular custom is observed. When any person is injured, he gets hold, if possible, of his adversary's garment and ties it to his own. If he can do this, the offender never attempts to release himself nor to leave the garment behind him, but quietly follows to the presence of his superiors who are to judge him.

When Benny saw her he waved his hand. "I guess you did want to hear the whistle again, didn't you?" he said, and then he blew a mighty note.

Helen reached up and took his hand. "Sister wants to hear it—oh, a lot!" she said.

SEEKS A VAST FORTUNE

MRS. CAMPBELL CLAIMS HALF OF QUEBEC CITY.

Twenty Million Dollar Estate Escheated by British Government.

Seeking to establish her claim to a \$20,000,000 estate escheated for three generations by the British Government in 1760, which includes a tract a mile and a half long and a mile wide through the heart of the city of Quebec, and eight acres of the famous Plains of Abraham, Mrs. Caroline Lambert Campbell, wife of William A. Campbell, an assistant superintendent of schools in Brooklyn, N. Y., has engaged counsel to push her case in the Dominion and British courts, says the New York Herald.

Recently she received from Lord Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, a reply to a letter she addressed to King Edward, which states that Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, is able to advise his Majesty to take no other action than to suggest that Mrs. Campbell take her claim to the courts.

REFUSED THEIR REQUEST.

In 1887 the Privy Council refused a joint application from representatives of the Catholic church, the Church of England and the citizens of Quebec, asking that £30,000, held by the British Government and collected as rentals upon this property, should be equally divided between the two churches in Quebec. The Privy Council, with the assent of Queen Victoria, decided that the heir would in time appear, and that the property and its usufruct from the time the decree to escheat terminated in 1865, belonged to the heirs of Louis Joseph Lambert, who gave largely of his vast fortune to the French in the French and Indian war. When the English conquered he was deprived of his estates and those of his wife, the Demoiselle Genevieve De Villeray, who inherited 103 acres in Quebec city from her father.

"Where have you been for forty years, Mrs. Campbell?" said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when Mrs. Campbell visited him two years ago. "I know every member of your family and their history, and you are the only missing member." Sir Wilfrid, through his wife, was a collateral claimant to the Lambert estate.

FOUND DOCUMENTS.

The energetic efforts of Mrs. Campbell, only child of the late Leander Lambert, of Kingston, N. Y., so far have resulted only in finding many documents which Montreal and Quebec lawyers told her did not exist or had been lost.

Mrs. Campbell's father, Leander Lambert, was the eldest son of Augustine Lambert, of Quebec, who removed to Troy about 1850 and died there in 1855. Leander had married, and one child, Mrs. Campbell, was born before the young father went to St. Louis on business in 1845 and fell a victim to the cholera epidemic which swept over that city.

The estate is estimated to be worth at least \$20,000,000, but Mrs. Campbell would not come into actual possession of this. It is entailed under the British law, she says, and she would have only a life interest, with the right, however, to mortgage the properties.

A PROFESSOR'S PLIGHT

DOUBLES WHICH BRING MANY TROUBLES.

Close Resemblances Lead to Complications That Are Funny and Serious.

It is an uncanny thing to have a "double," to know that there is some one in the world who is your "other self." The experience is still more weird when that "double" is a raving lunatic, and he escapes from confinement.

One case with a serious trend is that of an eastern college professor, who had, unknown to himself, a "double" who was a dangerous madman. It happened that the professor went to spend his holidays in the county that contained the asylum where the other was; and while he was there the lunatic broke loose. One day, while out collecting geological specimens, the unfortunate educator was seized by warders who had been scouring the country and hauled off to the madhouse. There, though the doctor expressed some doubts as to the captive's identity, he was detained until, happily, the real lunatic was brought in. At once released, the sane man, upset by the incident, was for a time quite ill.

Recovering, he paid the warders who guarded the lunatic a weekly sum to take special care of their charge. "But should he again elude you, inform me at once, and I will remain shut up at home." When the lunatic in time died his rational, living "reflection" sent a handsome sum to the warders, and to the asylum in gratitude for

THE RELIEF HE THEN FELT.

There is a woman, now living abroad, who left her native country for a peculiar reason. In a large store she was once accused of being a shoplifter. Able to prove her innocence, she was informed of the disturbing fact evidently she had a "double" who was a criminal, "take care that she does not come to learn of your existence," advised the police.

The woman went to live in the country, but when the shoplifter, fleeing from the large cities, continued operations in the smaller towns the woman from a portrait was again mistaken for her and had to appear as a witness. Then what the police had foreseen actually happened. The shoplifter, aware of the fact that she exactly resembled the other, started a fresh career of crime passing herself off as the latter. And in the course of time so much annoyance to the respectable double thus resulted that she disappeared from her native land forever.

A young boy, sent home from Europe alone, was looked after on the long voyage by a fellow-passenger, a stranger, who in a harbor where the lad fell overboard also saved his life. On landing the rescuer slipped away before the boy's relations could thank him.

But the lad had a photograph of him, and

HIS GRATEFUL SISTER.

by the aid of this, received news that the gentleman was living in another state. Thither she proceeded, saw the original of the picture, as it appeared, and was pouring out her thanks when she learned he was not, after all, her brother's preserver. He was, however, promptly in love with his visitor, and a year later they were married. There is something strange to add.

Hearing the story, the real life saver, who was passing through the state, called to see the boy and also his "double." The sister then at last was able to thank him, but, oddly enough, she, unlike all others, failed to see that he much resembled her husband. And she was thinking to herself, "Had we met I should never have fallen in love with my

Fashion ...Talk

IN SUMMER ARRAY.

Vertical bands of lace, reaching from hem to waistband, are the only trimming of some exceedingly pretty full or sun plaited skirts in sheer, soft material.

There is lovely dimity which has a white ground broken with groups of cords and sprinkled with rosebud, actor, morning glory, chrysanthemum or garland designs—all favorite patterns of the season—in various colors.

For short 'journeys nothing is better than heavy linen, blue, brown, dull pink or even white. The smartest linen-coat suit is made with a short, plaited skirt and a box coat. Many of the white ones have colored linen collars and cuffs. The thinnest blouses may be worn under the loose coats and white canvas or black or tan leather ties may be worn.

Net, mousseline de sole, lace and embroidered grass lawns are being used for building up smart hats for midsummer wear, while tulle is once more playing its part in the trimming of elegant straw hats.

A barrel-shaped clothes hamper is a novelty of its kind and is more attractive in outline and color than most members of its class. It is made of rattan, woven with braided straw strands in a mixture of green, straw color and red.

The semitailloré gown is the latest outgrowth. The skirts of these gowns are as correct in line and finish as the tailor's art can make them, while the jackets or coats are exquisitely made, and are more or less elaborate. Worn over dainty lingerie or silk blouses, they are becoming and appropriate for almost any occasion.

The embroidered collar and, sleeve trimming of linen or other wash material upon frocks of wool or silk is one of the season's fads, and another fad is the use of velvet collars upon linen and other tub materials, lending themselves to a tailor finish.

Skirts grow wider and wider. Even the moderate ones are now at least five yards around the hem, while eight are not too many to be considered for skirts of thin material. Materials have to be cut into many gores to make this great width possible. As a consequence, perhaps, or, at least, as compensation, skirts are trimmed hardly at all except those of elaborate costumes. The hem appears on nearly all the new tailor-made and demitoilet skirts.

A novel waist of white Japanese silk has a shoulder band extending over the sleeve tops of fine tucks. Tucks also make a front panel. The shoulder bands are bordered with an elaborate lace insertion which also edges the front panel of tucks and curves at each side in bolero effect. A vertical band of the lace, ending in a whimsical curl, trims each sleeve. Stocks and cuffs are made of the lace.

One sees plenty of shepherd's plaid traveling gowns, and very cool and appropriate they seem. Somehow these gowns, made with short, plaited skirts and short bolero jackets, seem exactly the right thing for the woman who is at her best in a mannish linen shirt waist. The two types are alike serviceable, practical and smart. With the checked suits are worn wide black belts of leather or suede, with enormous gilt or brass buckles.

The neck scarfs are both longer and broader than those worn last year, and this means that they will be very broad, indeed, for last sea-

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

POPULAR SONGS WITH REMARKABLE HISTORIES.

When and Under What Peculiar Conditions They Were Written.

It is well known that the famous song "Darby and Joan" was written while the author was listening to his neighbors quarrelling, but there are several other songs of equal popularity which originated in an even more curious way.

Few people are aware that "The Old Folks at Home" was brought about by the grumblings of a negro groom. The author, Stephen Foster, chanced to be changing horses at a Kentucky hotel, when the negro who unharnessed his horse happened to remark in a surly way, "I'm sick of this life. I wish I was back with the old folks at home." Foster at once asked him where that might be, and he replied, "Oh, way down the Swannee River." While Foster was consuming a meal at the inn preparatory to restarting on his journey he wrote both the words and music of the song, which at once leaped into fame.

Signor Denza wrote "Funiculi Funiculi" with no idea that it would become

A FAMOUS SONG.

He was then living at the little village of Castellammare, in Italy, and on the occasion of the opening of the Mount Vesuvius railway in 1880 some of the organizers came to him and asked him to write a song for the fete which was being held. Good-naturedly enough, Denza sat down with the intention of producing a lively air, which the Italian peasant loves so well, and in half an hour "Funiculi Funiculi" was the result. The same day Denza sang it himself at the fete, and its reception was so warm that he published the song, and soon it bounded into instantaneous fame throughout Europe.

It was an accident that led Mr. Milton Wellings to write his famous song, "Some Day." His wife had gone out for a trip in a yacht on a neighboring lake with some friends, and late in the afternoon the yacht was brought to him that the yacht had been upset and the party drowned, but the composer could gain no information as to whether his wife had been saved or not. In this terrible suspense he could only walk his room with his eyes alighted on a poem of Hugh Conway's which was lying on his desk. The words suited his mood so well that he sat down and, to kill time, dashed off the music.

IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

An Army bandmaster was responsible for the song, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," being written. He had gained a great reputation as a flirt, and on the day his regiment changed stations he was always absent bidding good-bye to some young lady to whose charms he had fallen a victim, the same process being repeated at each station. At length, out of 'arcana', one of his companions wrote the famous song, which was played by the band whenever the bandmaster rejoined the regiment, and by this easy stage it came to be the marching-out tune of the British Army.

But for a practical joke the favorite song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," might never have been given to the world. The composer, Nicholls Crouch, wrote it in the train whilst going to Plymouth on business for a commercial firm, and when there he gave it to Mrs. Rowe, who was well known in the musical world. She asked him to sing it at her concert, but he refused, as he had only a small opinion of the song himself, and he would have discarded it altogether had not he looked out of

HEALTH

VALUABLE HINTS.

Dry, Hard Coughing, with pain behind the breast bone, and little or no expectoration, indicates the commencement of an attack of bronchitis.

Foods containing starch are changed into sugar by ptyalin in the saliva of the mouth. Sugars pass easily through the membranes, and are absorbed as nutriment; but starches do not.

Epileptic fits soon pass off, and the sufferer sleeps. Nothing can be done at the time beyond preventing the patient biting his tongue. A wine-cork may be placed between the teeth.

The quantity of blood in the human system is about equal to one-thirteenth part of the body weight. Supposing a person to weigh 130 pounds, ten of this would represent the amount of blood.

The roots of the hair are supplied with blood-vessels. If the blood is pure, healthy, and abundant, the hair grows, and is bright and glossy. Hair-washes contain stimulants to bring blood to the scalp, but they are useless while that fluid remains unhealthy.

Rheumatic headache differs from all others. It is prevalent during east winds and damp spring weather. It usually occurs in persons with a rheumatic tendency. Induce perspiration, and take a mixture containing salicylate of soda and chibichum wine, and use a simple aperient daily.

Ticling in the throat, with a sensation of dryness, is greatly relieved by frequently taking half a teaspoonful of lemon-juice and glycerine mixed in equal parts.

trouble in the stomach. Try rhubarb in the stomach. Try ehubarb, bicarbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, and ginger, which make an excellent and safe medicine.

Tender feet should be bathed every day in warm water, using a tablespoonful of Tidman's sea-salt to every gallon. They must be well dried; but don't use any powder.

Adenoid growths are small fleshy masses suspended at the upper and back part of the throat. They are common among children, causing a vacant look, and snoring at night. They prevent proper nasal breathing. Removal is the only remedy.

Muscular spasms of the feet and legs, known as cramp, may be treated by rubbing. The movement should be upwards, towards the body, to aid the circulation. When rubbing, it is advisable to use a lubricant, such as vaseline, to prevent any irritation of the skin.

Egg-yolks vary in their nutritive qualities in proportion to the intensity of color. Iron is the coloring matter. Brown-shelled eggs have no advantage over white ones. Judged as an article of diet, a yolk of rich reddish-yellow is preferable to one of a paler yellow.

Palpitation is functional disturbance of the heart's action, and not a disease. It is caused by indigestion, insufficient rest after meals, and excessive smoking. In women, hysteria, and tea are among the common causes. Adjust these matters, and try a mixture of iron, digitalis, and phosphoric acid.

Infectious diseases requiring to be notified to the local sanitary authority are small-pox, diphtheria, erysipelas, typhus fever, enteric fever, puerperal fever, cholera, membranous croup, scarlet fever, and relapsing fever.

Natural wines rarely contain more than twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, therefore those of a larger

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his "double." The sister then at last was able to thank him, but, oddly enough, she, unlike all others, failed to see that he much resembled her husband. And she was thinking to herself, "Had we met I should never have fallen in love with my brother's real preserver," when the individual said to her: "It is an extraordinary thing, but you are surprisingly like my wife."

One of the best known actresses has a "double." She became quite unnerved one evening on seeing her "other self" staring at her from "out in front." The visit being repeated, the actress, ascertaining the woman's identity, wrote her saying, that, like many other stage folks, she believed in omens, "and it being generally considered so unlucky for 'doubles' to meet, I am quite affected when I suddenly see you." Would she, therefore, kindly send the actress word when she intended to be present? The reply that came back was that the woman herself was terribly superstitious, she had not known that meetings of "doubles" were "unlucky," but now aware of the fact, she would never see the actress play again. Since then, however, the two have been consistent correspondents.

TAKES HIS DOUBLE'S PLACE.

Some years ago a certain English royal personage had a "double," who was an oyster opener in a restaurant. For the fun of the thing the member of royalty donned the man's linen sleeves and apron and waited on the guests. One customer, detecting some difference in the attendant's manner, asked why he had become so dignified. The joking reply was: "Been presented at court." Whereupon the customer, of course, in ignorance, actually said to royalty: "Would not 'been up in court' be more likely?"

Believing in the "unlucky to meet your 'double'" theory above mentioned, a millionaire, who learned that a certain individual exactly resembled him, gave that "shadow" a substantial sum to leave the country. The man went to the West Indies, and, by causing it to be suspected that he was the rich person's twin brother, he obtained unlimited credit and acquired, a fortune. The moral was not lost to others. Another millionaire was informed where his "other self" could be seen. A meeting being however, exactly what was not desired, the other man was handsomely remunerated to get out of the way. Years afterwards the millionaire learned that his supposed "double" was not in the least like him. It had been just a

PILOT TO BRING IN DOLLARS.

A certain detective agency, seeking a "wanted" forger, discovered a man who was his double, save that he had a mustache. Paying this individual to "disappear" temporarily, they, through lawyers, advertised him, with portrait, as missing, mentioning that he could claim considerable property. The bait was taken. The forger cultivated a mustache like that in the picture, returned to claim the possessions, and was arrested.

In Austria an American jockey had a double. The jockey inherited money from his late employer, whereupon the double declared that he himself was the rightful legatee. Unable to decide which was which, the pair were weighed, the jockey—his riding weight known—thus established his identity, and the heavier pretender went to prison. In New York there is a man who for years has, sometimes twice in one day, been spoken to in mistake for some other man. Never in all that time has he himself seen his "double." Concerning which, it may be said that "doubles" often do not themselves recognize their likeness to each other.

Beware of the bunko men—also of women who are looking for rich husbands.

are worn wide black belts of leather or suede, with enormous gilt or brass buckles.

The neck scarfs are both longer and broader than those worn last year, and this means that they will be very broad, indeed, for last season they nearly covered the front of the waist. With the plaited waist, of course, there is nothing smarter than pique or plain linen stock or four-in-hand, and these are too expensive in the shops to be troubled about at home, but it is wise to look to the fit of them, for if of the straight sort, that is, if not carved to fit the neck at the lower edge, they are sure to prove misfits and be most unsatisfactory.

COOKING IN CAMP.

Valuable Hints For the Amateur Hunter.

Campers who want a good breakfast—and a good lunch, too—may be reminded of what experienced hunters know—that a hole in the ground makes a good oven. Beans may be prepared and baked as follows:

Dig a hole in dry ground about three feet long, eighteen inches wide and fourteen inches deep. Build a good fire in the hole with hard wood, preferably, or pine limbs, and let the fire turn to coals. The earth round the hole must get very hot. While the fire is getting into proper shape, prepare the beans for baking by parboiling and draining on the water. Turn the parboiled beans into your camp-kettle. The beans should not fill the kettle more than three-quarters full. Place a slice of pork or bacon on top, with a pinch of salt if necessary, and fill the kettle with cold water. With a cover fitted closely over the kettle, one dish is ready for baking.

Next, clear a place in the hole for the kettle by raking the coals aside, and put down your kettle. An inch or two of ashes round and over the kettle keeps the beans from burning. Then heap the coals round and over the ashes, and throw over all a foot of ashes and dry earth. In the morning, when you dig up your kettle, you will find a most delicious dish of baked beans.

A chicken or a grouse also cooks well in a hole-in-the-ground oven. Dress and wash the bird inside, ready for cooking, but do not remove the feathers. Put salt and pepper inside the bird. Then wrap the bird in green grass. Encase the whole in wet clay. Place it in the hole of coals as you do with the kettle of beans, and cover it with ashes and coals and dry earth. The beans and the bird may well go into the same hole. In the morning when the baked clay ball is dug up and broken open, the feathers peel off with the grass and clay, and the juicy white meat lies out steaming and tempting.

Many things can be cooked in the ground, and a camper will find experimenting worth while.

OVER A SILVER BRIDGE.

One of the customs observed at a Bohemian marriage-feast is that of making the bridge cross a silver bridge. The bride's father-in-law lifts her on to the table, where she walks on two rows of silver coins, at the end of which her husband stands and receives her into his arms. The silver bridge typifies the wealth with which her bridegroom hopes to smooth her path in life.

CLERICAL HANDY-MAN.

The Rev. G. Rogerson, vicar of Peak Forest, Derbyshire, England, who has just died, carved monuments to Queen Victoria and the late Duke of Devonshire, helped the farmers plough, thatch, and stack at busy times, and "doctored" the countryside for miles round.

sane it to Mrs. Rowe, who was well known in the musical world. She asked him to sing it at her concert, but he refused, as he had only a small opinion of the song himself, and he would have discarded it altogether had not he looked out of the bedroom window of his hotel the next morning, to see a placard on the hoarding opposite announcing that he would sing the new song.

"KATHLEEN MAVOUREEN."

that afternoon in Plymouth.

Annoyed beyond measure, Crouch rushed off to Mrs. Rowe's house and began to upbraid her soundly for her impertinence, but her persuasions at last prevailed, and that afternoon he sang the song into fame. A week later he sold it to a publisher for \$50, and it is said to have brought the publisher in \$75,000 within a few years.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was actually written in battle, the author, Francis Kay, having lotted it down on a piece of wood while taking part in the bombardment of a British fortress in 1812.

CHARMING THE ANTS.

The mistress of a house in India has to deal with strange servants, picturesque creatures whose minds are bent at every point by the traditions of caste or custom. Chota Chankidar was a tiny night-watchman employed by Cornelia Sorabji because he had chosen that occupation. But by day he helped her do her gardening, and after burying seeds would rush eagerly next morning to see if green leaves were showing.

When the little green things were really up, there came white ants to eat them, and it was Chota Chankidar who found a remedy.

"It behooves us to call in a magic man," he said. "He will say charms to the white ants, not forgetting to use some black tar, and such things, which are deadly to the ant people."

"Could not you and I use the black tar and such things, Chota Chankidar?" asked the mistress, humbly.

"Maybe. But we could not say the words."

"But we will say words of our own."

He thought for a moment, and then shook his head with melancholy energy. "No, no, Miss Sahib! The father-grandfather ways are best always; and our father-grandfathers always called the magic men to this like trouble. Besides," he added, appealingly, "of course, though we people know better than the magic men, the ant people are senseless, and would not understand our language."

So the ant people were exterminated with appropriate ceremonies.

THE SCIENCE OF WHEELS.

Attention has been called by technical writers to the fact that the wheels of vehicles intended for driving-roads have not kept pace in development with the other parts of carriage mechanism. Experiments with heavy vehicles indicate that wheels should be made both higher and broader. In England it has been recommended that with a maximum axle load of eight tons the width of tire should be about 10½ inches. Increase of the diameter of the wheel is said to be more effective in preventing damage to road-beds than width of tire.

GERMAN PAPER FLOORS.

Paper floors are growing in favor in Germany. They have no joints to harbor dust, fungi, or vermin, and feel soft under foot. They are also cheaper than hard wood floors. The paper is spread in the form of paste, rolled, and, when dry, painted to imitate wood.

orysipelas, typhus fever, enteric fever, puerperal fever, cholera, membranous croup, scarlet fever, and relapsing fever.

Natural wines rarely contain more than twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, therefore those of a larger percentage have spirit added. The addition is generally an inferior article. It is a great mistake to drink "fortified" wines.

Whitlow is a common and troublesome abscess at the extremity of a finger. It begins by inflammation of the nail, and is characterized by intense throbbing pain. After frequent hot poultices, the whitlow should be lanced, to get the matter away as soon as possible.

Out of sorts, run down, below par, are indefinite expressions; yet everybody knows the feeling they represent. Look to your habits of life, and to your diet and drink. Take things easily for a while, and try a teaspoonful of the compound syrup of hypophosphites in a wineglassful of water three times a day after food.

Mumps is a specific infectious disease prevalent during spring and autumn. There is painful swelling on one or both sides of the neck and face. Movement of the jaw is difficult. The inflammation passes off in seven to ten days. Apply hot fomentations to the swollen parts, and give a dose of fluid magnesia four times a day for two or three days.

Artificial feeding of infants requires great care. Nothing but milk can be digested until after four teeth have been cut. To give anything else means certain trouble. For the first month two-parts of barley-water must be added to the cow's milk, the second month the parts may be equal, and the third month they should be two of milk to one of barley-water. The fourth month the cow's milk may be given pure.

PRINCE.

This Horse Understood What Was Said to Him.

In the city of Oakland, California, lived, a few years ago, a horse as beautiful, intelligent and affectionate as ever a horse could be. "Prince" was his name, and well it fitted him. He was a fine, large chestnut, with eyes wherein affection and intellect were apparent to the most casual observer.

The readiness with which he understood what was said to him was remarkable. "Prince," his mistress would say, "I would like to visit Mrs. Y—," and as Mrs. Y. was a particular friend of his, Prince would trot most readily and rapidly to her house. Again Miss C— would tell him to go to the bank for money, and there he would go, or to the stable where oats, bran and hay were to be ordered, and he would trot there at a lively rate.

He was always spoken to exactly as a person would have been. Once a lady who was riding with Miss C— was surprised to have him take her home and stop before the house. "Oh, Prince," she said, "won't you give me a little longer ride?"

He shook a knowing head and raced around the block twice, stopping then as before, as if to inform her that the trip had been of a reasonable length.

No end of little incidents of a like nature might be related of him.

Upon the return of Miss C— from a three years' absence Prince, on hearing her voice, neighed and ran to her with such demonstrations of joy as no other living thing had accorded her, putting his soft nose against her shoulder and talking in his language until her eyes were filled with bappy tears.—Our Dumb Animals.

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and at the same time, giving a splendid dressing."
Dr. J. W. TATUM, Madill, Ind. T.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Weak Hair

DEROCHE & DEROCHÉ.
H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.
Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN
Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Warner and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
Office—Grange Block, 60 John Street.
Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Also House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE—
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 100 per line each insertion.

the slightest basis of truth. R. B. and McCarthy, and Haultain all know perfectly well that the west is singularly apathetic over this school question, and as a subject it is never discussed at all, either on the street, in hotel rotundas or the bars, in the home, or anywhere else.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF CHEESE.

Nature and Results of Instruction.

The official referee for cheese and butter, located at Montreal, reports to C. G. Pailbow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario, that out of one hundred and eleven faulted cheese received from the section east of Toronto only seventeen were from factories which were receiving instruction. When it is remembered that fully two-thirds of the eastern factories are taking advantage of the instruction provided by the Department of Agriculture, and the Dairy Associations, the above comparison shows strongly in favor of the good results following the efforts of last year and this spring. The chief instructors for both the Eastern and western sections report that practically every factory which took instruction last year has made more or less improvements in buildings or equipment.

The following is a clipping from a card recently issued by the Department of Agriculture for distribution among makers and producers:

OBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

In the production of high-class cheese, it is essential that the milk be sweet, clean and free from foreign flavor upon reaching the factory. Bad flavors in milk only tend to lessen the value of the manufactured product, but make the process of manufacture much more difficult. Both the QUANTITY and the QUALITY of the product will suffer when the raw material is inferior. Unless the patrons supply milk of good quality, they cannot in justice hold the maker responsible for the class of goods made therefrom. The health of your cows, the water supply, the quality of the food, the condition under which milk is drawn from the cow, the care used in seeing that it is not exposed to dirt or dust of any kind, proper handling, etc. all require unceasing watchfulness and care.

In order that the maker may receive instruction regularly and periodically, and that the producer may be directed wherein he may improve in the production and care of milk, the Department of Agriculture has employed a staff of instructors to visit both the factories and farms upon which the milk is produced. When an instructor visits a farm, it is not for the purpose of getting samples of milk to test for adulteration, but to direct the farmers in making needed improvements and in taking proper care of the milk. All tests for adulteration will be made at the factory, and action for prosecution for tampering and adulteration will be left with some official in connection with the factory concerned to attend to.

To dispel the misapprehension which exists in the minds of many as to the aim of the Department of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Association in providing instructors, a few statements as to the work they are doing will here be given:

1. To assist the makers in producing a high-class article by
(a) Pointing out defects in the cheese on hand, and suggesting to the makers means of overcoming these defects.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb Sals -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Oil of Sweet Almonds -
Honey -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavour

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Napanee Express

—AND—

and Weekly Globe

75c.

Till end of 1905.

Bee Keepers Supplies.

Blood and Foundation Comb, sections, bee smokes, etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Burns and Fame.

It is amusing to learn that Burns when just emerging from obscurity jocularly anticipated that his birthday would come to be noted among other remarkable events. In a letter to his early patron, Gavin Hamilton, in 1786 he says, "For my own affairs I am in a fair way of becoming as eminent as Thomas a Kempis or John Bunyan, and you may henceforth expect to see my birthday inscribed among the wonderful events in the Poor Robin and Aberdeen Almanacks along with the Black Monday and the battle of Both-

BY-LAW NO.

PASSED THE day of June A. D. 1905.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee enacts as follows:

1. THAT the Electric Light Plant of the Town of Napanee when constructed, shall be operated, managed and controlled by a board of three commissioners one of whom shall be the Head of the council, and the other two shall be elected annually as provided by Chap. 231 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, and the amendments thereto, the first of said elections to take place at the time of the next ensuing annual municipal election. In the meantime said plant if constructed shall be managed by the municipal council of the Town of Napanee.

2 THE said commissioners shall receive no remuneration for their services as such.

3. THIS By-law shall take effect on the day of the date of the final passing thereof.

4. THE votes of the electors of the said Town of Napanee, shall be taken on this By-law on Friday, the 7th day of July next commencing, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continuing till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, by the following Deputy Returning Officers, and at the following places, that is to say:—

West Ward No. 1, —Frank Bowen's Residence, C. W. Bowen, D. R. O.

Advertisement with reference to the price of the paper. It is in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.60
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

People who talk of war between Germany and Great Britain as imminent should remember that Russia is an ally of France and Japan of Great Britain. Germany may soon occupy a position of splendid isolation in Europe.

The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto has passed a resolution to the effect that while not expressing any opinion upon the present method of employing convicts, it believes in the principle of compelling every man to occupy his time in some useful labor. The Synod is to be congratulated. Its resolution must have been an attempt to illustrate its idea of employment without actual results. It has produced an utterance which should please both sides to the controversy, without displeasing either. It is difficult, however, to see where the usefulness comes in, just as difficult as it is to find useful employment for convicts which will not injure the interests of respectable labor.

The Medicine Hat Times, a Conservative journal, has a good deal of fun at the expense of Mr. R. B. Bennett on his return from his eastern stumping tour.

"We humbly beg to differ," it says, "with those politicians of our own party who have been kicking up such a terrible row in Ontario in regard to the ferment in the west over the school question. This ferment is only imaginary, and we will leave it to any of our readers throughout the Territories if that is not so. It weakens a party in public estimation when its spokesmen take upon themselves to make sweeping assertions which have not

makers means of overcoming these defects.

(b) Explaining to the makers as clearly as possible the quality of cheese by the trade, so far as acidity, texture, color, finish, etc. are concerned.

(2) Following the different stages of manufacture from the time the milk is received until the curd has been put to press, and pointing out the importance of care, watchfulness, and a definite aim at all times.

(d) Suggesting needed improvements in equipment, drainage, methods of disposing of whey, etc.

(e) Examining the curing room, and instructing as requirements so far as ventilation, degrees of moisture, regulation of temperature, etc., are concerned.

(f) Drawing attention to the necessity for absolute cleanliness at all times and in all stages of manufacture.

(g) Making card tests of each patron's milk, in order that foreign flavors and undesirable qualities may be detected.

(h) Testing samples of milk for butter fat content.

(i) Doing anything and everything which will tend to stimulate both maker and patron to do their best.

2 To visit the farms of patrons, not in the capacity of a detective, but to see the conditions under which the milk is kept and give instructions as to (a) Most effective and simple methods at cooling and caring for the milk.

(b) best location and equipment for cooling purposes.

(c) Necessity for an abundant supply of pure water both for cattle and cleaning purposes.

(d) The desirability of not allowing cows to have access to swamps, stagnant ponds, weedy pasture, etc.

(e) Suitable places for milking. Cows should not be milked where they are exposed to odors from hog pens or filthy barnyards.

In order that the greatest good may result from the work of instruction, it is necessary that the producer, maker and instructor co-operate—getting and giving the best information obtainable.

With the hot days of June and July there is an increased necessity for care and thoroughness in seeing that all utensils are well cleaned and the milk quickly cooled. The responsibility for high-class cheese rests to a large extent with the producer. If he fails to do his part, all effort on the part of the maker will not result in a high-class product.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

A mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonial free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Messrs. John White, of Lanark, and Isaac Menar, of Darling township were drowned while bathing near Lanark village.

The Canadian Government's agricultural exhibition car is one of the features of the Park Royal Show in London.

The Provincial Cabinet discussed the appointment of a commission to inquire into the power question.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

Aberdeen Almanacks along with the Black Monday and the battle of Bothwell Bridge."

The Real Issue.

Stern Parent—Well, young man, I know nothing against you, but I'm not very well acquainted with you. Before you marry my daughter I'd like to have something in the nature of references or—Sutor—I can give references from three clergymen, sir. Parent—That's all very well, but can you give references from many bankers?

To the Point.

Dr. Gruff—Your husband, madam, needs rest.

"I know that, doctor; but he won't listen to me."

Dr. Gruff. If you would make it unnecessary for him to listen to you, madam, I think that will be rest enough.

Almost Human.

Lady—Can that parrot talk? Dealer—Talk? Why, say, lady, you'd think he wuz brought up in a box at de opory.—Puck.

The saying that beauty is but skin deep is a skin deep saying.—Herbert Spencer.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health.—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Fred Seydel.



above all, a woman who has had more experience in treating female ills than any living person.

Over one hundred thousand cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail, and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day.

Serely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as they have been.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, of 412 North 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—Over a year ago I wrote you a letter asking advice, as I had female ills and could not carry a child to maturity. I received your kind letter of instructions and followed your advice. I am not only a well woman in consequence, but have a beautiful baby girl. I wish every suffering woman in the land would write you for advice, as you have done so much for me."

Just as surely as Mrs. Seydel was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

No other medicine in all the world has such a record of cures of female troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Therefore no prudent woman will accept any substitute which a druggist may offer.

If you are sick, write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and always helpful.

Residence, C. W. Bowen, D. R. O.

West Ward No. 2.—J. H. Clapp's Residence, Geo. Vanalsting, D. R. O.

Centre Ward No. 1.—Town Hall, Chas. Walters, D. R. O.

Centre Ward No. 2.—E. B. Hemstreet's Residence, Patrick Gleeson, D. R. O.

East Ward.—James Perry's Office, Jas. Perry, D. R. O.

5. ON Thursday the Sixth day of July, A. D. 1905, the Mayor of the said Town of Napanee, shall attend at the Council Chamber at Twelve o'clock noon to appoint persons to attend at the various polling places aforesaid, and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing the passing of this By-law respectively.

6.—THE Clerk of the council of the said Town of Napanee, shall attend at his office in the Town Hall at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the Eighth day of July, A. D. 1905 to sum up the votes for and against the By-law.

Dated, at the Town Hall in the Town of Napanee, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1905.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which has been taken into consideration, and which will be finally passed by the council of the municipality of the Town of Napanee (in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto, after three publications in the Napanee Beaver and The Napanee Express the date of which first publication was June 23rd, 1905, and that the votes of the electors of the said municipality will be taken thereon on the day and at the places and hours therein fixed.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

THE PARSON BIRD.

The Tui of New Zealand Can Talk, Crow and Whistle.

Among the feathered inhabitants of New Zealand there is a bird called the parson bird, or "tui." It is about the size and shape of a blackbird, but has a pair of delicate white tufts at its throat and is a glossy dark green otherwise, which looks black in the sunshine. It can be taught to crow, to speak, to whistle tunes, and, besides these tricks, it has a repertory which is not often equaled by any other feathered songster. At vespers it has a note like the toll of a bell or the clear, high note of an organ. It can imitate every bird in the bush to perfection. It will break off in the middle of an exquisite melody and indulge in a strange melody of sounds which are impossible to describe, but if you can imagine "the combination of a cough, a laugh, a sneeze, with the smashing of a pane of glass," it will be some approach to the idea.

The "tui" nests twice or thrice a year and has large families. Like the other birds of New Zealand, it seems to be unconscious of danger from man. It is a pity that the birds of this island are becoming so scarce, for they speak to us of a time when nature was harmless, when the snakes, tigers and falcons did not exist.

The Medicine She Wanted.

Village Dame (describing various aches and pains)—My throat 'e did go tickle, tickle, tickle, till I ses, "I must be a-goin' to be ill." So I 'olds on tight w' I may 'and, but that didn't do no good; I puts my old stockin' round un, but that didn't do no good. So in the mornin' I talked it over w' Mrs. Giles next door, and we thought as we'd send over to the White 'Orse for three-pennorth o' gin, 'cos I ses: "P'raps it may do I good and p'raps it mayn't. But even if it don't," I ses, "you can't take it when you be dead!"

We like best to call

SCOTT'S EMULSION

a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

An Entr'acte

By FANNIE HEASLIP LEO

Copyright, 1905, by Fannie Heaslip Leo

With a final squeal from the first violin, that apparently tuned hard, the orchestra broke into a rippling overture and the asbestos curtain rose up on the painted one beneath.

An usher slammed down the seat beside Elizabeth and laid a programme on it; then he handed the seat check to its owner and slid away.

When you have broken your engagement with a man the night before, after a stormy discussion, it is not the happiest surprise in the world to find him seated beside you at the matinee, where you have gone to kill time and forget yourself.

Elizabeth bowed stiffly.

The man responded with equal frigidity.

She read her programme with absorbing interest. It was continuous vaudeville.

"I had no idea," said the man at last, "that you would be here or I!"

"My movements must not interfere with yours, Mr. Gayden," said Elizabeth icily.

She grew still more absorbed in her programme.

A dear old lady, with water waves and gold rimmed glasses, sat down with a thud in the seat on Elizabeth's left and turned a delighted smile on the girl.

"Well, I declare," she cried, "if it ain't Bessie McIntyre! Law me—the very last person on earth I was thinkin' of seein'. How are you, dear? And how's your mother? My son brought me up to town yesterday for a little visit. He got seats for the show here today, and he's comin' for me soon's his office hours are over. Ain't that Nick Gayden beside you? Howdy, Nick? You haven't changed a note since you left Gilton. I'm real glad to see you."

She stretched a black gloved hand across Elizabeth, and Nick was forced to shake it smilingly.

"Well—well—well," said the old lady, "to think of my meetin' you all here. And we were just talkin' about you both last night. See her blush," she chuckled to Nick, as the quick crimson spread over Elizabeth's face.

"I hear you're to be married. Yes, indeed—we hear things in country, too, and, of course, since you all's families used to live in Gilton, everybody's interested in you. Well, well! I wish you all the happiness in the world, my dear—and you'll need it. Marriage is a mighty risky thing. And the weddin' is to be in the spring, I hear. That's good. June and brides and roses sorter belong together." She stopped for breath.

"We are not!"—began Elizabeth. She bit her lips and began again. "We have!"

"We have decided nothing definitely," Nick interrupted easily.

"That right," the old lady agreed; "hold on to your sweetheartin' as long as you can. It's mighty nice playin', and it only comes once in a lifetime."

Elizabeth smiled in spite of herself.

"Some girls are engaged three or four

front of the stage—a boyish looking man in the conventional evening dress of the vaudeville songster. The orchestra preluded softly for a moment, and over the darkened theater the man's voice rang out infinitely rich and deep:

"Oh, 'twas sweet of old, when our love we told!"—

"Ashore," whispered Mrs. Barton delightedly.

The beautiful voice sobbed and sank and rose again with the plaintive cry of the song and the last wailing chord:

"I am waiting for thee, ashore," died away into a perfect silence. There was a thunder of applause.

"You used to sing that," Mrs. Barton whispered to Nick, "the year after you finished college. I guess Bessie remembers it. You sang it at my house one night—don't you know, Bessie?"

"I—I—yes, I think I do," said a wretched and uncertain Elizabeth.

The man on the stage sang the last bars of the song again.

"Elizabeth," said Nick, very low.

Elizabeth turned, startled at the sudden call, and the eyes she lifted were heavy with tears.

"Ashore," said Nick, lower still.

Then he helped her into her coat and wrung her hand beneath its sheltering folds.

Mrs. Barton bestowed a parting benediction on them.

"I'm real glad I've seen you," she said, beaming. "Give my love to your mother, Bessie, and don't forget to send me my invitation to the weddin'."

"It shall be the first one sent out, dear Mrs. Barton," said Elizabeth happily.

Burton and the "Arabian Nights."

Sir Richard Burton made \$50,000 out of his translation of the "Arabian Nights." When after about fifteen years' labor he completed this valuable book he submitted it to a number of publishers, and no one would offer him more than \$2,500 for it. He was about to accept these terms when his wife said:

"Let me publish this work for you, Richard. To print and bind and put on the market a set of books surely cannot be a superhuman undertaking. Let me try it. The publishers don't offer you a fair price. Let us, then, balk them, and if any profit is to be made from all your labor let us and not the publishers enjoy it."

Sir Richard consented. His wife set to work. She got estimates from paper dealers, from printers, from binders. She found that to publish her husband's translation sumptuously would require \$20,000. At first she was appalled. But she managed somehow to get sufficient capital together, and ultimately the "Arabian Nights" came out. The Burtons made \$50,000.

A Comparison.

"Did you ever hear anything so idiotic as that talk of Mrs. Softer's when she is addressing her baby?" queried one woman of another on the street car.

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply. "For heaven's sake, what was it?"

"I once heard a fat man talking to his canary bird."

MALIBRAN WAS A TEASE.

The Great Prima Donna Was Full of Mischief and Caprice.

No prima donna was ever more delightfully capricious, more full of mischief, than the famous Mme. Malibran.



Do You Suffer With HEADACHES?

Won't you be guided by the experience of others—take what they took—and cure yourself as they cured themselves? Fruit-a-tives cure the cause of the headache. They remove the blood poisons which cause it entirely relieve constipation and tone up the nerves. This letter is the proof that puts an end to doubt:—

"I have tried Fruit-a-tives and found them splendid for headaches. I feel so much better since I commenced taking them. I think they are a splendid medicine, and am recommending them to all my friends." Mrs. J. W. DULONG, Thamesville, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

See a box. All druggists.

Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

"Let the GOLD DUST WASHING do your work!"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Bear in mind that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

"Some girls are engaged three or four times," Mrs. Barton," she suggested.

"Oh, just fly-up-the-creeks," said Mrs. Barton comfortably, "not nice, sincere, honest girls like you that know the right man and stick to him when they find him. I said the minute I heard of your engagement: 'Now, there's a proper match. Both of 'em young, both of 'em handsome, well-bred, of temper, sensible and steady.' Show me a better, Josiah," says I."

"I ought to tell you, Mrs. Barton," said Elizabeth, with a rush. "You're mistaken, I'm not!"

The curtain went up noisily. "Shucks, honey," Mrs. Barton whispered, "you're too modest—now don't talk to me. I haven't seen a show in three years."

Elizabeth turned to Nick with a furious whisper.

"This can't go on."

"What are you going to do?" he asked stiffly.

"Tell her!"

"I won't."

"It's perfectly absurd."

Nick shrugged his shoulders.

"S-s-s-h!" Mrs. Barton cried in a jocular whisper. "You'll have time enough to talk to each other all your lives. Keep quiet now."

After an unhappy half hour the white curtain of the vitograph rolled down, and Mrs. Barton turned to the girl again.

"I can't look at those things," she said, "hurts my eyes. Now tell me some more about yourselves—makes me feel right old to think of your two children goin' to get married. Law me! I remember the time you won't no higher than my knee. You were the worst youngster in the county, Nick, and Beesie want far behind you. And, law, how you used to hate each other! Mary's the first I've seen her pull that raw hair of yours."

"Law!" began Elizabeth impetuously.

"Oh, yes," Mrs. Barton laughed, "it always was low, and it still is."

Nick nodded cheerfully.

"And then you'd take her by her little skirts, and hold her off," went on the old lady, "till she was just like a ragged little cat, clawin' and furrin'."

"She's still that way sometimes," said Nick, smilingly.

Elizabeth gasped furiously.

"Nick Gayden!" she cried.

"Law me," said Mrs. Barton, "I knew it, honey, without his tellin' me! What's bred in the bone—But you all always made it up then, and you always will. I know that too."

"I hope so," Nick assured her earnestly.

Elizabeth looked straight in front of her.

"You were pointedly made for each other. Where you goin' on your honeymoon?"

"We had thought of California," said Nick quietly, while the girl beside him winked.

"That's right," Mrs. Barton agreed. "See your own country first and heathen lands afterward. And where're your bridesmaids to be, Bessie?"

Elizabeth hesitated miserably. Mrs. Barton's words were like salt in a new cut. They had discussed their plans so happily, and now that it was all over, she could not forget it. She waited, like a coward, for Nick, but he sat quite silent.

"Your sister, of course?" said Mrs. Barton.

"Oh, it's all!"—Elizabeth stopped.

"All undecided," the old lady suggested. "I s'pose so. But June is only three months off now. Goin' to housekeepin' afterward or goin' to board?"

"Housekeeping," said Nick curtly.

"The curtain is going up again," Nick added hastily.

Elizabeth sat in comparative peace through the rest of the programme. Then the last performer came to the

slightly capricious, more full of mischief, than the famous Mlle. Malibran. At the rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet" she could never make up her mind where she was to "die" at night. It was important for Romeo to know, but all he could get was "not sure," "don't know," "can't tell," or "it will be just as it happens, according to my humor; sometimes in one place, sometimes in another." On one occasion she chose to "die" close to the footlights, her companion, of course, being compelled to "die" beside her, and thus, when the curtain fell, a couple of footmen had to carry the pair off, one at a time, to the intense amusement of the audience.

John Templeton, the fine old Scottish tenor, was probably never so miserable as when he was cast to sing with Malibran. Very often she was displeased with his performance, and one evening she whispered to him, "You are not acting properly; make love to me better," to which, so it is said, Templeton innocently replied, "Don't you know I am a married man?" Evidently the lady did not think there was anything serious in the circumstance, for not long afterward, when in "Sonnambula" she was on her knees to Templeton as Elvino, she succeeded in making the tenor scream with suppressed laughter when he should have been singing by tickling him vigorously under the arms.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Nearly Every Human Quality Is Unlike In The Sexes.

"A man is a man down to his thumbs, and a woman is a woman down to her little toes," writes Dr. Havelock Ellis in his book "Men and Women." There is hardly a measurable quality of any sort which is not unlike in the two sexes. Women even button their garments on the other side from that chosen by men and choose Sunday instead of Monday as their favorite day for making way with themselves. So far as laboratory tests go Dr. Ellis says that women are unquestionably superior in general tactile sensibility and probably superior in the discrimination of tastes, with no advantage either way in the case of the other senses. Women have better memories, read more rapidly, bear pain better, recover better from wounds and serious illness, are less changed by old age and live longer.

Furthermore, according to the same authority, women have relatively larger brains, especially in the frontal region. It has long been said that women are the more like children, but Dr. Ellis says that men are the more like apes. Women, in short, are more civilized than men, and civilization itself is but the process of making the world ladylike. In fact, the only thing left in which man is superior is muscle. Men are two, three and even four times stronger than women, and the occasional exceptional woman hardly reaches the level of the average man.

Even between the ages of eleven and fifteen, when girls are taller and heavier, boys still retain their single advantage in strength. Men, too, if slower of mind and quicker of body, have greater lung capacity and more blood corpuscles and exhale nearly twice as much carbon dioxide. But men are less able to endure confinement and bad air. This physical superiority man shares with the males of all the higher animals.

WILY REYNARD.

Few Wild Creatures Can Compare With The Fox In Craftiness.

Those familiar with the "Fables of Æsop" will remember the reputation which Reynard bears among the rest of the animals. It is questionable whether any wild creature can compete with the fox in craftiness. To

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package."

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

look at him generally, even in his ordinary habits, he exhibits an amount of cleverness which astonishes one. Should a fox catch a hedgehog, whose spines effectually protect him from most of his enemies, he does not waste time, as a fox terrier will do, in endeavoring to worry his prey. He merely rolls him to the nearest water, knowing that a drop or two will cause the animal to relax his hold.

It is a rare thing to catch one in a trap laid at the door of his "earth" even. If he is inside when the trap is set he waits until some other animal springs it and then emerges to eat the victim and the bait. Only when driven by the terrible pangs of hunger will he tempt fate in his own person. Most animals gorge themselves when they are fortunate enough to come across a superabundance of food. Not so with Reynard. Should he find a poultry yard well stocked and ill protected he fills hisarder first. Nor does he, as the proverb says, "put all his eggs in one basket." He puts one fowl in a hedge, hides another in a bush, places a third in a hole in a tree, rapidly digs a cavity for a fourth and covers it up again, remembering in each case where his supplies are concealed. And when his supplies are sufficient in his own estimation he takes a fine fat chicken or duck to his "earth" for present enjoyment.—London Field.

Woke the Judge.

The Westminster Gazette relates that an action was being tried before Lord Coleridge for damages for the death of a sheep dog, a winner of many prizes at bench shows, and counsel for the defense was endeavoring to show that the dog had "had his day" and that damages should be nominal. Lord Cole-

ridge, however, was sweetly slumbering, and counsel felt the necessity for rousing him, if possible. So, gradually raising his voice, he asked one of the plaintiff's witnesses, "Is it not your experience as an exhibitor that when an old dog has taken his place regularly on the bench for many years he gets sleepy and past his work?" The laughter that followed had the desired effect.

The Chinchilla.

The tiny chinchilla, not more than twelve inches long, with a plump little body on short, stout legs, thrives only in the tropics. The little beasts have to be killed with the utmost precaution not to injure their fur, that grows on a skin nearly as tender and soft as a web of silk. A perfect skin not larger than a small pocket handkerchief is a revelation in fur growth. The texture of every hair is finer than floss silk, the length of it nearly an inch and the coloring about that of the soft, undyed marabout feathers.

Not Idle Curiosity.

Mrs. Wanterknowe—I should like to know, Mr. W., why you are so cross when I ask questions. Surely you don't think I have idle curiosity?

"Great Scott, no! Yours is the most perilously active, wide awake, sleepless, energetic curiosity it was ever my fate to encounter."

Her Strong Will.

Tess—She's a very strongminded girl, isn't she? Bess—Oh, yes! She tells me she can quit chewing her gum the very minute her jaws get tired!

He who loses hope may then part with anything.—Congreve.

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

LACRIPPE That "PSYCHINE" positively cures all forms of LaGrippe, Coughs, Colds, and Pneumonia, is abundantly vouched for by scores of men and women in different parts of the Dominion who have been restored to health through this really remarkable remedy. "PSYCHINE" is not a patent medicine in the true sense of the word, but a regular professional prescription prepared after carefully approved scientific methods. Its efficacy has been tested in thousands of severe cases.

READ THE PROOF

MR. HERRELL writes, Sept. 24th, 1904, about his remarkable recovery from acute complications: "About a year ago I was taken down with La Grippe, then Pneumonia and Typhoid Fever, which soon affected my lungs. I was under treatment of several physicians and also in the hospital at Halifax, but the disease gained such headway that I was regarded as a hopeless case. Words cannot express my gratitude for what the Dr. Slocum Remedies, particularly Psychine, have done for me. I can daily giving my testimonial to friends and acquaintances."

Box 227 Springhill, N.S.

JAMES HERRELL.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—TRIAL FREE

The Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited - 179 King Street West, Toronto

HIS MILLIONS KILLED HIM

MADE THIS MAN TOO EXCITED
TO LIVE.

Fate of a Sandwichman Who Fell
Heir to a Large
Fortune.

Mammon has played a cruel trick on poor old Richard Roberts, the seventy-two-year-old sandwichman of Durham, England, who last week learned that he was the long-sought heir to a fortune of a million pounds.

Within seven days of hearing for a certainty that he was a millionaire, and had no further need to carry his boards to eke out the little allowance that the parish allowed himself and his wife, Roberts has been snatched from his wealth by the hand of death.

He was found dead in his bed, and his friends said: "He has been killed by a million pounds."

The trustees of the estate of his uncle, a Malvern tailor, who died twelve years ago, being then 95 years of age, searched and searched for the heir to the property. While they searched interest and rents accumulated.

THE HEIR FOUND.

Finally the searchings were rewarded. They found the old sandwichman living in a tiny cottage at Framwell Gate Bridge, Durham, and they were satisfied that he was the man they sought.

Before he became a sandwichman he had been a collier, but all his life he had had to work very hard for very little.

It was difficult for such a man to realize "one million pounds." When the words were spoken to him he stared, open-mouthed. It was a long time before he could be made to understand what it all meant.

Then amazed, excitement took hold of the old man, and he lived in a joy-maddened dream till death brought him peace of mind once more.

He was taken to Ledbury, his native place, in Worcestershire, in order that his claim might be fully substantiated. He was so excited that he insisted on going to the station an hour and a half before the train started.

A curious circumstance put the fact he was heir beyond all doubt. His name was misspelt "Richard." The man sought was "Richard." This had been the clue on which the seekers worked.

BEGGING LETTERS.

When he got back to his home the unfortunate sandwichman found hundreds of letters, begging from him and congratulating him, coming to his little cottage every day.

Thus his frenzy of millionaireism was fanned. He demanded to see some of the money, and money was placed to his credit in a bank.

He could not eat; he could not even smoke his favorite sandwichman's "cutty" pipe.

And then he was found dead. His fortune had killed him—and eluded him.

His widow and his two step-daughters now succeed to the doubtful benefits conferred by sudden and unexpected wealth.

FORTUNE MADE BY QUACK.

Thousands Go to Be Treated By
An Ex-Carpenter.

Recent legal proceedings have brought to light the enormous pro-

ANTI-THIRSTS IN MAINE

SOME QUEER TRICKS IN
ORDER TO GET WHISKEY.

Even Hollow Wooden Legs Con-
vey Eye Juice to the
Consumer.

Washington county, Maine, is of course, under prohibition, but if the following description be true the citizens of Washington still slake their thirst, though with great difficulty.

Right across the St. Croix River is St. Stephen, N. B. The first building across the bridge is the Custom House, the second a saloon, and the red-eye dispensary has got the Government annex lashed to the rigging so far as business is concerned, says the writer.

At early morn the law-abiding citizen of Calais arises from his couch, and before he has complained to his wife about the coffee is reminded that he has pressing business in St. Stephen. He saunters forth to join the innumerable caravan which moves to the abode of the tinkling glasses and the home of the frajaneous bun.

He may have gone across the dark and rolling river with sadness gnawing at his heart and sorrow clutching at his appendix, but soon, also later, he returns singing joyful tidings, and with a small bunch at his rear pocket where men in a non-prohibitory State are sometimes wont to carry a wicked flask.

STRANGE DEVICES.

By teams, by trolleys and on foot travel the good citizens of Washington county, a grand, united committee on public irrigation.

But to those who either by distance from the bridge or home duties are unable to take the trip across the river, there are other and scarcely less easy methods of obtaining a glorious, gladsome slant. Washington county teems with pedlars able to deal out the ardent from all sorts of queer receptacles. Of course there is the ancient book and cane device, but not so much in favor now because of the notoriety which they have gained.

A clerical looking man, "on a walking trip to study the geological formation of the State," made quite a mint of money. He was quite distinguished appearing, never being seen with his silk tie.

As the farmers began to get better acquainted with him he took off his hat to them, turned a tiny faucet in the tin compartment which filled the upper part and let out the desired fluid.

THE WOODEN LEG.

Never in the history of the State has there been so many wooden-legged men travelling about as now. But all the artificial limbs plodding about the country appear to be hollow, and a careful search reveals a small cap, which can be unscrewed to let out the contents.

One versatile man drove a "five-legged calf" all over the county, ostensibly endeavoring to sell the animal. Not for weeks did the sheriff discover that the reason the calf never was sold was because its fifth leg had been nicely plastered and strapped in, then covered with hair, and was no more than a receptacle for about two quarts of that which made John B. Gough famous.

Bicycles with tires inflated with Kentucky mountain dew instead of air, suit cases with false bottoms, non-leakable dolls, nice for the baby after papa has unscrewed the leg, and numerous other ingenious devices for the fastidious to the thirsty.

AUTOMOBILE IN THE WAR

WILL PLAY A LARGE PART IN
FUTURE WARS,

Russia Has Ordered a Large Num-
ber of Machines in Ger-
many.

The Russian Government has, it is well known, placed many large orders for war materials with German firms during the present war with Japan, says the London Times. Apart from the orders for guns, cartridges, preserves and other necessities of war, which have been given chiefly to Westphalia and Magedburg, the town of Hanover has taken a very active part in the warsupply, and it may be of interest to learn that the entire delivery of a large consignment of automobiles, including all repair parts and tools likely to be required in their repair during the use of them in a long campaign, has been secured by a well known firm in Hanover. The Russian Government is thus the first to realize the advantage and make practical use of the automobile in war, and, indeed, intends to use it in a country where, up till now, no one would have believed it practicable.

TO TRANSPORT TROOPS.

That the automobile will play a large part in future wars is already acknowledged, and accordingly it is natural that the military authorities of every country should have a great interest in its advancement. In order to understand why the German Government, for instance, should take such an active interest in the development of the automobile industry it is only necessary to mention that the city of Paris is alone capable, in case of war, of conveying by automobiles considerably more than 100,000 men within a few hours to the French frontier.

The whole automobile world will await eagerly the evidence of the utility of the automobile in the Russo-Japanese war, especially as the cars will be used under conditions which have never before been imposed on them.

SEVERE TESTING.

The Russian war administration, in view of this, had the automobiles tested previously by a general, in company with the contractor, Herr Warnecke. The trials consisted of long journeys, not upon roads, but upon rough tracks over the open country. On this account only the very best of material and high-powered four-cylinder motors were used. The tests were exceedingly severe, but in spite of this had the best of results, and, in order to prove the strength of the cars, they were considerably overloaded and a high speed.

When this instruction of the corps is completed, the arrival of the automobiles in Manchuria will take place in the ensuing weeks, and one will then have an opportunity of hearing if the expectations raised by the success of the preliminary trials over mud, sand and snow will be fulfilled. If this should be the case, the automobile must be recognized universally as a permanent means of army transport in every country.

FIFTEEN WEEKS IN TRANCE.

Strange Death of Miss Grave, of
Chelmsford, England.

Miss Maud Mary Grave, a resident of Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, England, has died under remarkable circumstances. Miss Grave, who was aged thirty-two, for a long time had been in indifferent health. Early this year she appeared to improve

BRITISH ARMY MAKE-UP

THE NATIONAL ELEMENTS IN
THE REGIMENTS.

How the Irish, Scotch and Eng-
lish Compared During the
Last Century.

In the year 1814 the number of volunteers from the militia into the line was composed of 2,357 Englishmen, 320 Scotchmen and 566 Irishmen. The 41st Regiment was composed in 1810 of 537 Englishmen, 30 Scotchmen, 110 Irishmen and 29 foreigners. In the case of a corps nominally Scotch, the 1st Battalion of the 92nd, the inspection report of 1813 shows that it was Scotch, both in reality and in name. On the 15th of October of that year it was composed of 822 Scotchmen, 34 Englishmen, 62 Irishmen and 1 foreigner. It is to be presumed, and the presumption is borne out by all the facts ascertainable, that the troops with which Great Britain encountered French or American ambition, in Spain, France, Flanders and Canada (at a period when British resources were strained to the utmost, and men for the army were sought with great eagerness in all parts of the British Islands) were made up of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, in due proportion to relative population.

ONE REGIMENT'S RECORD.

Returning to the 41st it is found that in 1823 there were in that corps 386 Englishmen, 35 Scotchmen and 147 Irishmen, but that in 1829 the Irishmen of the regiment formed a majority, the numbers for that year being 282 Englishmen, 43 Scotchmen and 327 Irishmen. In 1840 the regiment was composed of 272 Englishmen, 36 Scotchmen and 341 Irishmen; in 1844 of 548 Englishmen, 21 Scotchmen and 222 Irishmen, and in 1850 of 451 Englishmen, 8 Scotchmen and 491 Irishmen. There were, however, some regiments much more English in composition than the 41st.

The number of recruits inspected in the year ending March 31st, 1844 was 17,540. Of these the relative number from the different countries was, from England 10,229, from Ireland 4,038, from Scotland 2,622, from Wales 167, and from foreign countries 17.

THE IRISH ELEMENT.

It may be affirmed almost with certainty that the Irish element of the British army was at its strongest in the period between the close of the struggle between Napoleon and the outbreak of the war in the Crimea.

In 1840 the British army was composed of 47,394 Englishmen, 13,388 Scotchmen and 39,193 Irishmen. These figures do not include the artillery and the sappers and miners. In the combination of these two corps there were in 1840, 4,165 Englishmen, 1,851 Scotchmen and 2,025 Irishmen.

The writer of these notes was of the opinion that in 1840 the Irish element in the army was at its relative maximum, but subsequently ascertained information showed him that ten years previously to that year the Irish element was still greater. The figures for 1830, as before, not including the artillery and the sappers and miners, are 40,649 Englishmen, 11,774 Scotchmen and 40,979 Irishmen. The artillery and the sappers and miners were made up in 1830 of 3,680 Englishmen, 2,026 Scotchmen, and 1,918 Irishmen. A very large majority of the Irishmen in the army were in the infantry of the line. In 1830 that infantry was formed of 30,208

Recent legal proceedings have brought to light the enormous profits being made by a quack doctor named Ausmeier, who abandoned the trade of a carpenter for the more lucrative occupation of trading on public credulity.

Ausmeier, while working at his lawful trade, was fascinated by a newspaper report of a certain quack doctor's profits. He abandoned his carpentry and announced to his fellow villagers in Kirchgardern, near Arenhauser, in South Germany, that an angel had appeared to him in a vision to tell him that the divine power of working miracles had been conferred on him. The peasants took him at his word, and came for treatment.

MAKES \$15,000 YEARLY.

During the first year of his practice he took in \$1,500. This increased to over \$15,000 the second year, and to \$25,000 in the third year. His regular income is now estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year.

Ausmeier has now been a quack for five years, and his practice has attained such dimensions that a special service of omnibusses has been established to convey his patients from the station. Three new inns have been built at Kirchgardern, and are supported solely by Ausmeier's patients.

The quack is busy from early morning till late at night, and generally contrives to treat from ten to fifteen patients an hour. His fee varies from \$1 to \$2 for each consultation, according to the prosperous appearance of the patient in question.

TREATS ALL DISEASES.

He treats both internal and external disease. For the former he doses his patients with simple, harmless remedies, which for appearance sake he keeps in labelled rows on a shelf. Nearly every bottle contains the same remedy, but it bears a different label and cabalistic signs, which create a deep impression on credulous patients.

For external complaints his remedy is a mild form of massage, which he performs with many rites.

GETS RECOMMENDATIONS.

One of the most curious features of his activity during the past five years is the fact that a majority of his patients believe that they have derived real benefit from his treatment. The result has been that they recommend him to friends. His fame as a healer has spread all through Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and even to the Baltic and Polish Provinces of Russia.

During one summer, Ausmeier treated three Polish peasants from Galicia who had come to the district to work as harvesters. They advertised him so well at home that during the ensuing months over 200 patients journeyed 1,000 miles from Galicia to Kirchgardern to have their ailments cured by this ex-carpenter.

MICROBES IN EGGS.

"Eggs may be poisonous even before they are laid," is the statement made by Professor Metchnikoff, of the Paris Pasteur Institute, in the witness box. According to the professor the whites may contain disease-breeding microbes. These when heated survive in a vegetating state up to 60 degrees Centigrade, or 140 degrees Fahrenheit. Consequently a raw or even partly cooked egg, however fresh, may always be poisonous, owing to the possible presence of lively bacilli in the white, and contained therein from the very beginning. The professor's evidence was given in a case before the First Chamber, in which a pastry cook is being sued by twenty-five persons who had been made ill by eating some of his cream tarts, and by the heirs of a twenty-sixth, who died of

after papa has unswerved the leg, and numerous other ingenious designs for the first aid to the thirsty make life a little worth living in the "prohibition State."

TREASURE-HUNTING.

Mr. Gissler Has Purchased Modern Tools.

A treasure-hunting concession has been secured from the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica by August J. Gissler, an American. It gives him the right to explore Cocos Island for buried treasure for a period of two years.

The island comprises about twenty thousand acres, and lies off the coast of Costa Rica. Tradition says that Henry Morgan, the buccaner, buried gold and silver to the value of \$20,000,000 on the island and never returned for it. The story of the buried treasure has been generally known for years, and several attempts have been made to locate it. Up to this time all attempts have been unsuccessful.

Gissler has been living on the island for several years past, and it is said that he made some discoveries which led him to believe that the story of the buried riches was correct.

He suddenly made a trip to the capital of Costa Rica, entered into negotiations with the Government authorities, and secured the concession by pledging the Government a third part of the treasure in the event that he found it.

Since securing the concession Gissler has made a trip to the United States, and while there purchased magnetic ore finders, drills, and other apparatus. He has returned to the island, and is now ready to start work. A number of workmen engaged by Gissler have gone to the island from Costa Rica.

It is said that the treasure buried by Morgan was taken from Spanish treasure ships en route from Mexico to Spain, and was in bars of gold and silver.

A NOVEL BURIAL.

Wealthy English Lady Gives Peculiar Directions.

A remarkable codicil, giving directions for the preservation of her body, appears in the will of Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Elizabeth Eginton, Ernie-Erle Drax, of Wareham, Dorset, who died in March last at the age of seventy-six, leaving property of the value of £135,782. This codicil states:

"I direct that some preservative fluid shall be injected into the blood vessels of my body, so as to prevent natural decay as far as possible, and that my body shall be embalmed and placed in a coffin with a glass panel to be let into the lid.

"It is my desire that a circular mausoleum shall be built on the slope of the hill on the northwest side on the Canno Clump in the park at Charborough for the reception of the coffin. The dimensions of the mausoleum shall be sixty feet in circumference with a dome arising nine feet above the side walls, which are to be ten feet high.

IF WE CHANGE THE SUN.

It is amazing to consider the possibilities if the sun were some other color. If it were blue, for instance, there would be only two colors in the world—blue and black; or, if it were red, then everything would be red or black. In the latter case we should have red snow, red lilies, black grass, black clear sky, and red clouds. There would be a little variety, however, if the sun were green. Things that are now yellow would still remain that color, but there would be no reds, purples, orange, or pinks, and very few of those cheery hues that make the world so bright and pleasant.

aged thirty-two, for a long time had been in indifferent health. Early this year she appeared to improve until one day she suddenly fell into a trance. For upwards of a fortnight she lay as one dead, and then seemed to show signs of returning consciousness, moving a hand perceptibly and seemingly trying to speak, but apparently she did not recognize anyone around her. She continued in an unconscious state altogether for fifteen weeks.

During her trance Miss Grave was conveyed on April 15 to Guy's Hospital, London. Her case, however, baffled all medical skill, and she died without having regained consciousness. A post-mortem examination showed that Miss Grave had been suffering from meningitis, but the actual cause of death was pneumonia which had supervened.

At Guy's Hospital the treatment usual in a case of catalepsy was carefully followed for three weeks, but with negative results. The lady was evidently a victim of melancholia, and lay continually in a heavy stupor. There was reason to believe that during some of the time she was in the hospital she was conscious of what was passing around her and could also recognize people, but she made no sign. It appeared as though she were overwhelmed by some great sorrow, upon which her whole mind was centered.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Over 250,000 Have Died in Three Months.

Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, has directed the following reply to be sent to a correspondent who drew his attention to an allegation brought against the Government of India of concealing from the public the real extent of the plague on the Punjab:

"I am directed by the Secretary of State in Council to say that in the months of March, April, May, 1904, when plague was virulent in the Punjab, the total number of deaths from the disease was, as stated, over 250,000. There is no concealment of the figures, as they are published every month in the official gazettes of the local Government, and are reproduced in the Indian newspapers.

"It is expected that the disease will diminish, as in previous years, during the course of the next few months, but judging by past experiences, its recrudescence during the winter months is unfortunately only too probable.

"It is not the case that in combating plague the Government of India is without a policy. Every practicable measure that gives prospects of success, and that it is not utterly opposed to the habits and sentiment of the people has been, and will continue to be tried. In every district there are medical officers whose duty is co-operate with the civil authority in advising and assisting the people, while there are well equipped laboratories for research work, and for a preparation of prophylactic fluid. The plague research expedition, which has recently been sent to India under the joint direction of the Royal Society and the Lister Institute, acting in communication with the Indian Government, should be regarded as strictly supplemental to the medical organization already existing in India, and not as superseding it. The numerical strength of the expedition has been fixed by the societies which control its operations, with reference partly to the nature of the investigation, and partly to the assistance which the expedition will receive in India from the medical services there."

BE AN OBSERVER.

Gunner—"In slang dollars are often alluded to as 'bones,' are they not?"

Guyer—"Frequently."

Gunner—"Then I guess a great deal of codfish aristocracy is of the 'boneless' variety."

the infantry of the line. In 1830 that infantry was formed of 30,208 Englishmen, 10,506 Scotchmen, and 37,740 Irishmen; in 1840 of 35,785 Englishmen, 12,046 Scotchmen, and 36,531 Irishmen.

ENGLISHMEN INCREASING.

At both of these dates, the Life Guards, the Blues, the line regiments of cavalry, the Foot Guards, the artillery and the corps of sappers and miners were all composed to the extent of a very large majority, of Englishmen. Since the middle of the 18th century the army seems to have become more attractive to the Englishmen; in 1873, in every thousand British soldiers 674 were Englishmen, 85 were Scotchmen, 237 were Irishmen, and four were foreigners. In the last quarter of a century the English element has proportionately increased.

PEACE WITH DYNAMITE.

Alfred Nobel's Money to Be Used For a Good Purpose.

It is difficult to connect dynamite with that kind of peace and good will which augurs well for the prosperity of the world; nevertheless dynamite, the mere mention of which conjures up visions of horror, has indirectly contributed in a handsome manner to the advance of science, and has done much to promote the cause of peace. The inventor of the terrible explosive, Alfred Nobel, was obliged to leave his home in Scandinavia when only four years old because his father's neighbors objected to having their windows smashed and chimneys wrecked by explosions from the Nobel experimental works.

Many years later, in Hamburg, Alfred Nobel discovered dynamite accidentally. Powder trickled out of a nitro-glycerine cask upon damp earth, and when the moisture had evaporated it was found that one part of earth mixed with three parts of nitro-glycerine increased its explosive powers. The invention, or, rather, discovery, brought Nobel a huge fortune, and when dying he directed that most of his money should go or establish five annual prizes, to be awarded to those who had done most to promote science, literature, and peace. The bequest amounted to about \$8,500,000, and from it is derived a net yearly income of about \$225,000, no small portion of which goes towards the promotion of universal peace.

SEAWEED AS FOOD.

A Most Nutritious of Vegetable Foods.

Seaweed is eaten on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland in vast quantities, and, though unpalatable and flavorless, is at times the chief food of some of the poorest. When dry it is richer than oatmeal or Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents, and takes rank among the most nutritious of vegetable foods.

To prepare seaweed for the table it should be steeped in water to get rid of the salt with which it is impregnated, and a little carbonate of soda removes the bitter taste, which to some palates is most disagreeable. It should then be stewed in milk or water till mucilaginous, and is best flavored with vinegar or pepper.

Fungi are almost everywhere largely eaten, though in England less attention is paid to them than they deserve, and few kinds appear at table.

A curious error is to suppose that fungi are eatable and toadstools poisonous. No such line of demarcation exists, nor, strictly speaking, has the name toadstool any precise meaning.

Very many fungi are edible, and the common agaric usually eaten in England is not the most palatable and wholesome. Few foods are more savoury, and none are greater favorites, than well-cooked fungi, and the souls of vegetarians yearn for them. —Pearson's Weekly.

UP OUR DEADLY CLOTHES

IN NEARLY EVERY ARTICLE CONTAINS POISON.

Gold-Tipped Cigarettes Bring Influenza—Some Perfumes Are Dangerous.

The giant strides chemistry has achieved during the last half century has made possible the production, at a low cost, of bright-colored cloth; but it has also made adulteration easy, too.

A great deal of poisonous dyes are used in the making of smart-tinted fabrics such as those known as fondant or bon-bon shades, soft pinks, delicate purples, brilliant blues, and military reds, so it is not surprising to learn that ladies' clothes, dresses, and mantles positively reek with poison.

The cheap cloth of bright hue so largely used by the middle classes have been made seriously ill owing to the dye in their blouses soaking through and entering the open pores of the skin.

Anilines are practically harmless compared to fabrics colored yellow, green, and blue. Chrome yellows have been proved to contain lead; greens, arsenic; and blues, nitrate of soda.

Red hosiery, however expensive, should never be worn until they have been thoroughly washed in hot water. Scarlet socks are generally put on the moment they are bought, and to this foolish, though excusable habit many cases of poisoning have been traced.

DEATH IN OUR HATS.

The dye in the material of which the socks are made is not fast, and perspirations brings it out to an astounding degree. Several men have lost their lives through wearing red socks—blood poisoning ended their days.

Our hats have always been considered a paragon of ugliness, but an American doctor now breaks out with the astonishing statement that there is death in them.

The leather sweat-band is alleged to be the guilty part of the head-piece. When placed in an enclosed chamber containing sulphuretted hydrogen, the band is said to turn color owing to the formation of sulphide of lead.

The doctor in question put a number of sweat-bands under analysis, and discovered that they contained some thirty-seven grains of lead apiece. He tells us that white lead and litharge are often used with boiling oil to give the leather a glossy finish.

More lead is used in the making of bands for cheap hats than expensive ones, and whereas a high-priced hat may cause little or no discomfort to the wearer, a cheap one may bring on terrible headaches.

LEATHER GLOVES

are quite as dangerous as leather sweat-bands. They contain about 0.8585 grains of lead per square inch.

Cheap yellow brown-boot paste is injurious. A case relating to the dangerous effects of this paste, which is generally sold in penny bottles and tins, was recently made public by the French Academie de Medecin.

A child wearing brown boots was poisoned, and the evil was traced to the polish which was used to polish them. It contained a large quantity of aniline oil, which had gradually soaked through the leather of the boots and entered the pores of the skin of the child's feet.

Ladies are very fond of perfumes, and it may come as a surprise to them to learn that cases of heart

RUSSIA'S SUNKEN SHIPS

FACTS ABOUT THE CREWS AND CAPTAINS.

One of the Last Cruisers Was Said to Be Haunted—Some Curious Gossip.

Many curious facts have come to light about the ill-fated vessels of the Russian navy. The Russian cruiser Borodino was the last of the Russian fleet to be defeated by the British.

One odd circumstance about the battleship Borodino is that, of its complement of 740 men, no fewer than 628 bore foreign surnames. Many of these were Germans from the Baltic provinces, but at least one Englishman—Lieut. Anderson, who was one of the foreign "mercenaries" taken on at Madagascar—probably lost his life on the ill-fated Russian battleship.

The Dmitri Donskoi, one of the four armored cruisers sunk in the engagement with Admiral Togo, was known throughout the Russian Empire as "Zakoldovannii Krizir," or "The Haunted Cruiser." Sailors dreaded serving on her, and three brothers named Varushin were actually committed suicide at Cronstadt in order to avoid being transferred to her. It had long been a popular superstition among the Czar's sailors that on her first long voyage the Dmitri Donskoi would go to the bottom.

INFESTED WITH RATS.

The Emperor Alexander III., although only built in 1901, was said to be infested with rats. Lieutenant Lebedeff, in a letter to his parents, subsequently published in a St. Petersburg newspaper, related how one Sunday evening a large rat intruded on the commander of the vessel while he was having his bath. After an exciting chase the rat was despatched by a sailor servant, who was, however, bitten on the thumb and died a few days later from blood poisoning.

Captain Bernatovitch, of the repair ship Kamschatka, was known among his men as "Kulak Fist," on account of his habit of boxing the ears of disobedient subordinates. He was a good linguist, and his two sons were educated in England.

Captain Sergeyeff, of the Borodino, was one of the most popular officers in the Russian navy, and was known to the sailors as "Kasha," or "Buckwheat Porridge." He was very good-natured, but for all that was an excellent commander. When a boy, Sergeyeff spent one and a half years in America, and among his intimates was very fond of talking English with an extraordinary Yankee accent.

OF ENGLISH BLOOD.

Captain Stehmann, of the protected cruiser Svetlana, was, like Admiral Starck, known as "Niemetz"—The German—but had been called an Englishman. It would probably have been nearer the mark, for the unfortunate officer's mother came of an old Warwickshire family.

Captain Eberhardt, of the Alexander III., was one of the best dressed officers in the Czar's navy. He was a personal friend of Nicholas II., and on more than one occasion the Czar is said to have chafed the gallant officer about his courtly manners and dandy clothes. Eberhardt was not popular among his men, to whom he was known as "Blue Mary."

ARMY STORES SCANDALS.

Report on Waste and Destruction in South Africa.

NEW TYPE OF SUBMARINE

BEING BUILT WITH THE GREATEST SECRECY.

It Will Be Operated by Electricity, and Will be Very Speedy.

The New York Herald prints the following London despatch:—In the shipbuilding yard of Forrest & Company, at Wivenhoe, on the River Colne, near Colchester, England, under conditions of greatest secrecy, there has just been completed a new type of submarine boat, which carries two torpedo tubes and will have a crew of three men. It is so small that it can be easily raised from the water on board the deck of a battleship, or put on a railway truck and conveyed from one port to another.

Following are its principal dimensions:—Length 34 feet, diameter 6 feet 4 inches; displacement, when submerged, 17 tons.

Electricity is the sole motive power, the use of petroleum being entirely discarded, and the boat when submerged will have a speed of eight miles an hour.

READY FOR INSTANT USE.

It is declared that as the submarine will ordinarily be carried on board a battleship or cruiser, where it will be ready for instant consignment to the water, the fact that, being electrically driven it will have a smaller radius than a petrol boat, is no disadvantage. Submarine trials were successfully conducted, but before the tiny craft was allowed to enter the water certain difficulties had to be surmounted. The submarine has been built in a shed, the doors of which were kept locked night and day, and only those actually engaged in the work were allowed near.

As the miniature vessel approached completion certain Government officials took increasing interest in what was going on, and kept a vigilant watch on the yard. When at length the submarine was ready to be moved from the dock into the river a customs house officer, representing the Foreign Office, placed himself on the narrow platform and resolutely refused to move until he received a written assurance from the builders that the vessel would not leave the country without due notice being given to the authorities.

WOUNDS IN THE WAR.

Observations of a Russian Surgeon on the Battlefield.

The Russian Surgeon Z. von Mantoufel has sent a communication to the Revue Medicale Hebdomadaire, of St. Petersburg, concerning the wounds he has had occasion to treat during the war. Most of the wounds in the head were cured, but some of them gave rise to interesting cases of aphasia and agaphia, or the loss of the power of expression by means of speech or writing, which power was generally, though not always, recovered. The wounds in the abdomen frequently resulted in peritonitis, more especially when the removal of the wounded had taken place too quickly, or had been effected by means of badly hung military conveyances. Where the peritonitis was circumscribed a cure generally followed, but where it was greatly extended the issue was fatal. Laparotomy, more particularly when the surgical operation was performed on the field of battle, was found to

MUSICIANS AT PRACTICE

WHEN THEY ARE PREPARING FOR CONCERTS.

The Peculiar Eccentricities of Great Pianists and Violinists.

Very few people are aware of the immense amount of work which is necessary before a musician plays a piece in public. Nor is it possible to judge from the smooth and finished performance the amount of drudgery which the performer has had to go through in order to acquire the necessary technique. Musicians have ever had the reputation of being—well, to express it mildly, rather more eccentric than the general public; and, as well as displaying their eccentricity in an abundance of flowing locks, they also display some curious methods of working.

One great violinist, although when in public he is a regular dandy—bedecked with an enormous quantity of jewellery and garments of a curious and original cut—cannot practice except in the utmost deshabille.

It is said that Spohr, one of the greatest masters of violin playing of the last century, seldom emerged from his dressing gown, except when actually compelled to dress for a concert. However, in matters musical Spohr was the soul of regularity, and seldom, if ever, missed his daily practice.

Paganini, the greatest violinist who ever lived, was compelled by an ambitious and avaricious father to practice ten or twelve hours a day. So tired of the violin did he become that for several years did he give it up and interested himself in agricultural pursuits. The fit of laziness soon passed, and Paganini worked hard once more at his violin, and to such good purpose that there was nothing written for the violin which the clever Italian could not play. In later life he never practiced; this was because he only played his own compositions.

GAVE UP PRACTICING.

It is said, that an enthusiastic admirer of Paganini followed him from place to place, staying at the same hotels, in the vain hope of hearing the maestro practice. After spending many hours in the same hotel as Paganini, he was once rewarded by a single squeak—it was Paganini putting on a new string.

Rubinstein—that thundrer of the keyboard—is credited with the following dictum:—"If I do not practice for a day I know it; if I miss two days my friends know it; and if I miss three days the public knows it."

When Dr. Joachim, the veteran violinist, was a young student, he lived in the house of his master. Joachim's practice room was without any window, with the exception of a small glass panel in the door. If the sound of the violin ceased for one moment, Joachim's master could be seen peering through the glass. The great violinist must often think of those days. One of the works he would then be studying would be the—at the time—comparatively little known Beethoven Concerto. For over 60 years the great violinist has played this fine composition, but I doubt if he ever sees a copy or hears the strains of it without his thoughts going back to the days when he worked ten hours a day in his little practicing cell.

In speaking of some recitals which he was giving on the great organ, Mendelssohn said: "I was so interested in my work that days passed like hours. I practised pedal passages until the very walking along

Ladies are very fond of perfumes, and it may come as a surprise to them to learn that cases of heart failure and defective circulation of the blood have been traced to the influence of violet scent.

Doctors declare that the use of a handkerchief daily sprinkled with the strong perfume of the fragrant violet will, sooner or later, cause nausea, interrupted heart action, difficulty of breathing, and other organic complications, which might result in serious illness.

Gold and cork-tipped cigarettes are responsible for more cases of influenza than all the other causes put together. Cigarettes of this kind, when kept a long time, get their tips covered with a thin,

INVISIBLE MOULD.

Analysis of the mould shows that it contains many injurious germs which set up inflammation in the nose and lungs. The lungs are unable to repel even a solitary influenza microbe when in this state, and should one happen to come along he will settle down at once and multiply.

If you want to ruin your health, and lose your teeth at the same time, just go to the nearest stationer's shop and purchase a bundle of quill pens and lick the feathery ends.

These pens are often kept in shops a long time before a purchaser comes along, and while there a lively little microbe takes up his residence in them. He breeds as fast as he can and when you buy the pens the stationer is often able to throw you in at the same price a few colonies of living things.

Quill pens should be well washed, and rubbed dry with a duster, before using. If you put an unwashed one in your mouth, innumerable microbes, if they are on the feathers, will enter your lungs. Some of them might stop on the way, crawling into your nose and making you sneeze, or getting between your teeth, and start rotting them out for you.

One of Dr. Tucker Wise's dismal theories is that canary owners are frequently infected with tuberculosis by their pets. He says that a canary kept in a kitchen is likely to contaminate the food of

A WHOLE FAMILY

by whisking the dust from its cage or mucus from its beak.

The dust of dried excrement or mucus has been known to pollute the air of a drawing-room in which a canary was kept, and it is believed that a large cage of canaries was the cause of the death of a Silesian family of eleven persons.

Professor Maschek declares the inner walls of an ordinary house used as a residence is covered with microbes. He made experiments to determine the number of micro-organisms present on the walls of a room in a well-kept cottage, and discovered no less than 2,871 microbes on a four-inch area, situated one inch from the floor.

To be perfectly healthy a room should have no corners or any raised portions where dust, the home of the merry microbe, can congregate.

To drink unboiled milk is driving the nails into one's own coffin. You would probably offend your dairyman if you asked him for "a cent's worth of germs in a jug," yet when he sells you milk he sells you germs as well in nine cases out of ten.

There might be, and often is, enough consumptive bacteria in a quart of milk to eat up the lungs of a dozen men. Most of us, however, have a fluid in our stomachs which kills off these destructive creatures, but a few unhealthy people do not possess this acid, and they might fall victims to consumption.

Unboiled milk is responsible for half the germ diseases man is heir to, including scarlet fever and the measles.

Many a man who carries a night key needs a wife to open the door for him.

Report on Waste and Destruction in South Africa.

The War Office committee which, under the chairmanship of Sir William Butler, was appointed to enquire into the alleged wastage and destruction of supplies in South Africa towards the end of the war and afterwards, has reported to the Secretary of State.

The terms of reference of the committee were as follows:

1. To investigate and report on the terms of contract and other circumstances connected with sales and refunds to contractors in South Africa at the end of the war.

2. To make special enquiry into certain transactions.

3. To report upon the responsibility of those concerned.

The report has not yet been publicly issued, but following its delivery two senior officers of the rank of colonel and at least six juniors of the Army Service Corps have been relieved of their immediate duties "pending further enquiries."

The further procedure in connection with these officers is understood to be not yet definitely settled. They can either be charged before the military courts on indictments to be framed hereafter, or they can be brought before a judicial and military commission specially appointed ad hoc. This will probably be the wiser course, and the authorities are likely to sanction it, as it would command public confidence.

The report, which will probably be published shortly, is understood to make grave charges, and to accentuate the already serious disclosures which have been made on the subject of the waste of the nation's money. It is expected also that the matter will be raised in Parliament, but it is known that the War Office is most desirous of having the whole matter cleared up, and it will carry events to the only possible issue.

It will be recollected that the sums of money which it is alleged have been wasted or made away with, either directly or indirectly, amount to many thousands of pounds.

THESE ARE SMART COWS.

Trained Bovines on a Farm in Minnesota.

It is an interesting performance to watch the performances of the trained cows on the farm of Herried Watcher of Platon Township, Minn. Mr. Watcher used to be an animal trainer with P. T. Barnum, and when he quit that business he bought a farm in Minnesota, and he has lived on it ever since. He took with him into private life many of the ideas with which he used to charm the spectators when he was one of the chief stays and supports of the great show man and finds use for his skill in getting his cows across a narrow lake that separates his pasture from the rest of the farm.

The lake at the place where the cattle have to cross is about fifty feet wide and is deep. Mr. Watcher strung a wire rope and fastened to it by pulleys a small ferry boat about large enough to carry two cows. Then he trained the cows to ferry themselves over as follows:

One after another they run down a slight incline and jump upon the boat, stopping suddenly when they alight. The force of the jump sends the boat flying across the lake, and when it has reached the opposite side the cow jumps on shore as hard as she can, and the force of the jump kicks the boat back to the other side again, where the other cows, one by one, repeat the process until all have crossed. The last cow, however, walks slowly and carefully ashore, so as to have the boat ready for the trip when the herd wants to return. The calves do not have to be taught now. They inherit the talent, but cross with their mothers until they are two years old, each running side by side with the mother, both jumping at the same time.

the surgical operation was performed on the field of battle, was found to be worse than useless. Wounds in the lungs were surprisingly less serious in their results. Cases were numerous in which a ball had traversed the lungs, and the patient after merely an occlusive dressing of the external wounds, had been able to walk to the nearest station, although, in order to effect a cure, rest was essential in addition to the dressing; these two sufficing unless fever supervened in consequence of internal hemorrhage. In that case tapping was resorted to after a week to a fortnight had elapsed, and when this failed thor-cotomy was performed.

With regard to the nature of the wounds caused by the different projectiles fired at various distances, Dr. von Manteuffel did not observe any cases of hollow vessels or organs of the body bursting in consequence of being struck by a bullet at close quarters. In previous wars these cases have been produced by bullets fired at from 100 to 400 and even to 600 paces or, where the head has been struck, at from 100 to 800 paces. From 800 to 1,500 or 1,600 paces the wounds produced have had a ragged edge according to previous war experiences; and beyond 1,600 paces contusions without penetration have resulted. But these experiences have not been confirmed in the present war in the case of bullets fired from the small-bore Japanese rifles, and, as has been mentioned above, Dr. von Manteuffel had observed no effects of bursting even when the wounds have been produced by firing at short distances. The cases of wounds in the head observed by him, however, had all been produced by firing from distances of over 600 paces. It is probable, therefore, that all head wounds at shorter distances were fatal before aid could arrive.

LOAFING IS BAD.

Idleness Is a Crime and Spells Deterioration.

Experts are in cordial agreement with Sir Oliver Lodge, who, during a recent discussion on the possibility of reconstructing society on a scientific basis, declared that the idea of people living without working and yet without disgrace was responsible for much incompetence and some misery.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, President of the English Ethnological Society, formed to study human nature, with the view of solving sociological problems, agreed entirely with Sir Oliver Lodge.

He said: "In my opinion the upper and the lower classes in this country do not mix sufficiently. At the American and Continental schools the rich man's son and the poor man's son rub shoulders, and have a splendid effect upon each other. The former learns human sympathy and manliness from the association, and the latter obtains refinement."

"Idleness is a crime, inasmuch as it has a very serious effect on the brain and the physique. In the lower classes continual loafing makes the man revert to the beast. In the upper classes it perverts the character and spells deterioration. Nothing conduces more to bring out bad traits than idleness."

"I am in complete agreement with Sir Oliver Lodge when he says that the prison and the workhouse system is radically wrong. Personally, I believe in criminals helping criminals. In America a colony of lads who had served terms of imprisonment was established with perfect success. They have their own police court and regulations, and are supervised by young fail-birds. That colony has established a very high sense of honor."

ested in my work that days passed like hours. I practised pedal passages until the very walking along the street transformed itself into a fugue, so automatic had my movements become."

KUBELIK WORKS HARD.

To come to more modern times, Kubelik is credited with being not only a hard worker, but also a regular worker; the latter is even more essential to success than the former. It is said that the only day on which Kubelik did not practice was the day after he heard of the birth of the now famous twins. "I feel in such a nervous state. I cannot even practise," said the famous little Bohemian, as he nervously walked the corridors of the hotel, awaiting the telegram from his distant home to say that all was well.

The greatest foe the musician has to fight is that feeling of satiety which overcomes him if his work is well apportioned. A friend of the writer, a pianist, has played during the last ten years over 300 different pieces in public. Each season he acquires some twenty new pieces. So hard does he work at these that, after his short recital tour, he cannot bear to hear a single bar of any of them. He is only saved from inaction by acquiring new pieces, which, of course, after a few weeks share the same fate.

It is said that Sarasate does not need to practice except when preparing new works for a concert. He says: "I am not slave to the violin, but the violin is my slave"; or, in other words, he is, as we know, its incomparable master.

BECAME A RECLUSE.

One of our foremost English violinists, overcome with jealousy at the honors, and with them the shakels, which were being showered upon the foreign violinist, determined to see what he could do to attract attention to his already fine playing. For some six months he retired—alone with his violin—to a small country cottage. Not a single soul was allowed within the walls of his rural retreat. After devoting all his waking hours to his instrument, in due time he made his appearance and was rewarded with quite as much praise as was given to Paderewski or to Kubelik. His great success—strange to say—did not do him much good, as, although only in the prime of life, he seldom plays in public.

TRIED ACTUAL ORGAN.

A well-known organ soloist once remarked, "I always arrive the day before I am announced to play. This is not only to try and secure a little practice on the actual organ on which I am going to play, but also to be in time to execute any necessary repairs." It is nothing unusual for this fine musician to spend the whole of the night alone in some large church, the greater part of which time, however, is spent not in practising at the keyboard, but actually inside the organ.

Paderewski, "the fair one of Poland," is another musician who indulges in nocturnal practising. He has been known to go into the warehouse of Messrs. Erard—to which he has access at any time—and there, with only the night watchman as audience, to play away all night long. After such a night the great musician goes to his hotel, retires to bed, and sleeps, awakening refreshed in time for his recital.—London Tit Bits.

CUPID'S CONVERSATION.

"Cupid is blind," said the sentimental youth.
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "So I have heard. And the conversation of some love-sick people makes me wish that he were also deaf and dumb."

Instead of remaining at the bottom of the ladder some men crawl farther down.

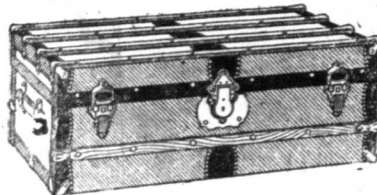


GOING ON YOUR HOLIDAYS.

You'll need a trunk or Travelling Bag. We can fit you up with the kind you are looking for. Prices to suit all purses.

Suit Cases	\$1.90 to \$8.50
Club Bags	1.00 to 7.50
Telescopes	.35 to 1.20
Gladstones	2.00 to 6.00
Trunks	1.75 to 9.00
Steamer Trunks	4.25 to 7.50

We carry the largest assortment in this section of Ontario.



THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafeo, the manufacturer of the well known Dafeo's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafeo's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafeo also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Adam Lloyd was remanded to jail for another week at the close of the preliminary examination at Belleville into the wife murder case the Magistrate reserving his decision.

Chief Justice Moss was sworn in as Administrator of the Province during the absence of His Honor Mr. Mortimer Clark, who leaves in a few days for a visit to the old land.

F. Chinneck is now an issuer of Marriage Licenses, and can fit you out with ring and papers, all of which will be strictly confidential.

27b F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

Canned Peaches,
Canned Lombard
Plums,
Canned Raspberries,
Canned Pineapple,
Canned Peas,
Canned Green Gages,
Canned Blueberries,
Canned Apples.

Try me for Canned Fruits.

FRANK H. PERRY.

For Mowers and Binders.

The best English Cold Pressed Castor Oil has proven to be the most satisfactory lubricating oil. This oil will not gum, is not affected by warm weather, wears the longest. Sold at, The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

For Sale.

A number of Church Pews, Windows and other furnishings in good condition which will be sold at a bargain. Apply to TRUSTEE BOARD

E. M. CHURCH.

Napanee, June 22nd, 1905.

The Best Critic.

The best critic of any show are the receipts taken in at the box office window, and from the success which has attended the Kennedy Players for the number of years they have been before the public they have proven themselves one of the most popular organizations travelling endorsed by press and public, and will commence a



When you have the requisites to keep you cool.

Straw Hats, Linen Hats, and Imitation Panamas.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c up to \$2, Negligee Shirts

A Special Line at 75c.

Not old goods sold cheap, but right up to now patterns, and shirts that will give you some wear.

Cool Sox, openwork and light Lisle threads, in stripes, blocks and embroidered patterns, from 12c to 50c.

We have a special 25c Sox that can't be beaten. Up-to date patterns and good wearers.

J. L. BOYES,

Up-to-date Haberdasher.

A New Appointment.

Marriage License can now be procured at Smith's Jewellery Store. F. W. Smith is the newly appointed issuer. The strictest confidence observed. 28 b

Married at Carthage, N.Y.

On Wednesday of last week at St. James' parsonage, Carthage, N.Y., occurred the marriage of Miss Catherine E. Shannon, Tamworth, Ont., to Charles H. Murtha, Carthage. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Carrie M. Shannon, as brides maid and George Bigness acted as best man. The bride was attired in a suit of blue silk and wore a white picture hat. After the ceremony the happy couple went to Watertown, where they attended a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Stratford. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shannon, Tamworth, Ontario, and is an estimable and popular young lady with many warm friends.

Died at Strathcona

The death occurred at Strathcona, Tuesday morning, of Mrs. Peter Miller, a well-known and much respected resident. Deceased was in her sixty-eighth year, and had been ill about a year. She bore her long illness with much Christian patience. She leaves four daughters to mourn the loss of a loving mother. They are: Mrs. (Rev.) W. B. Tucker, Kingston; Mrs. Hamilton Armstrong and Mrs. Wilson, Strathcona. Mrs. Armstrong came down from Carman, Manitoba, last summer to attend the bedside of her mother, who was then very ill and has remained with her ever since. The funeral takes place at 7.30 o'clock on Thursday morning, to the family plot at Newburg.

Repairs.

All kinds of section knives, rivets, and heads for reaper, mower and binder knives, kept in stock.

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Friday Half-holiday Excursions.

E. W. Scott and A. T. Rose have chartered the steamer Reindeer, to run ex-

Motor Gasoline

The Best grade for any purpose 25c. a gallon at

WALLACE'S
Red Cross Drug Store.

Electric Light,

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

MR. VAN NORMAN.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is nothing new for me to look upon the good people of Napanee still it is only the second time. I was here a few months ago in respect to a matter concerning the rate-payers.

I understood that there was only one vote polled against your last By-law but I am sure there will not be one vote against this one.

I have got quite a lot of information here to-night sitting back listening to the gentlemen pro and con, some things I approved of and there were some I did not. Now I did not quite approve of some of the remarks of Mr. Symington. I took Mr. Symington to mean what he said in a joke. I know he was very much pleased on the last occasion to get light and I am sure he will be pleased on this occasion. The way I look at the question of electric light is that it is merely a matter of business and it strikes me very strange that while you are twenty-two or twenty-three years behind us in your Canning factory, you are about fifteen years after us in getting light.

The question of Municipal Ownership against the question of Private ownership has long ago been fought out in the Parliaments of our Country and it is a foregone conclusion that when any person comes up to the sense of the times that are right they do not discuss the question. This is a fact in existence. Now it is simply up to you people in this town to take advantage of the mistakes we made in Picton fifteen years ago.

It is said that our dynamo is worn out but if you had \$150,000 to invest in light you could not buy it at all. The amount of repairing done to it during the five years we have had it has only cost \$2.25.

We have sixty-six Ark lights on our streets in Picton and six or eight incandescent lights.

If we had been in the place you are tonight fifteen years ago we would have had a great deal better job of our electric Light plant than we have now. We came before the people and asked for \$18,000 which did not make a good start. That is the trouble. They came back again in 1900 and asked for \$15,000 more because the plant that had been put in fifteen years ago had become obsolete. We had a dynamo that we could not extend the light, and people called for more light and said they would give more money. They asked for \$15,000 and when they threw out this dynamo, they put in this dynamo they now have and put in duplicate boilers in anticipation of this very event. They are to-day as good as when they were put in. If we could go back fifteen years we would ask for \$30,000 and we would have put in a plant that people would have come to see, but we have had to pay for our experience, and we had the best we could get. If we had the advantage of your position together with the experience we have had in Picton, we could put in nearly a perfect plant.

You propose to submit a By-law for \$35,000 for a term of thirty years making an annual payment of \$2024. We get 66 Ark Lights at \$35. per year and get good value, but you could have 66 or 76 of these or a poorer class of ark lights, because you could not buy the kind we got.

This is as good a Town as Picton ever knew how to be. When we are doing well I like to see everybody else do well and I would like to see Central Ontario right up to date and I simply came here to-night because it is a pleasure. If you get this money voted you will be away ahead of us in light, and that is the way we will carry our By-law.

In 1890 I was a member of the Council in Picton and I was sent to inspect a num-

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE EXTREME CARE

we devote to cutting simplifies the work of the tailor and the thorough co-operation of the two is responsible for the superior character of your ordered clothing.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

for the Council to do was to pick up some of the loose stock that cost nothing nearly put some representative on the Board, and be in close touch with the Manager of the Company.

Now they talk to you about Municipal management, and Municipal ownership. Municipal ownership and management will do under some circumstances, but not where the business is carried on by a representative of the councils, which change year after year.

And the idea that power can be produced better by steam than by water is also nonsense. Now, as Picton has no water power, or gas, they must certainly fall back on steam, and if we did not have either gas or water power, we would do just as Picton has done. I know there is a great deal of prejudice against the Companies that have tried to supply this Town with light, and I know that a good deal of the feeling that has been aroused, but I think these Companies are deserving of pity more than blame. They are represented to you as Monopolists of the worst kind, unpatriotic people who do not care a thing for anything but their own pockets. I will take, beginning at Sir Richard J. Cartwright and I never found him anything else but an honest, fair business man. That is my experience, and I will stand by him on this occasion. Who will say F. F. Miller is not a respectable man and a good citizen? W. N. Deller, one of the most estimable and honorable men you could find, Walter Coxall, W. F. Hall, Alf. Knight and my wife. I will put them all together and it would be hard to find a number who could go ahead of them in honor.

We have got our hands in the lion's and how are we to get them out. We must have lights and there are two ways of getting them. We can take the wrong course in this case, or we can take the better course. Now, what I advocate is instead of going to this extreme measure of building an Electric Light Steam Plant to take over the other plant at a fair price, let it be much or little, scrap iron or whatever it may be. Any business man who had that proposition put before him would say "we will pay half of the costs of a Valuator, we will choose a Valuator who will go through this plant from end to end, and you will bind yourselves to sell it at the valuation fixed." After having purchased the plant cost what it may, get away from the Water Works Company entirely, establishing a plant in the Herring property where they will have the advantage of using all the water there is. For nine months they can have the plant operated by water and for three by steam. Now that is the plan I think we should adopt.

I have been very glad indeed to hear the friends from Picton, give the experience of Napanee had been the same, I would say follow in their footsteps. I am going to prophesy that in three years you will be glad to turn the old plant over.

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,
Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

1867.



1905.

38th Anniversary of Confederation.

The following Canadian history will be of interest to all readers of our advertisement, as to-morrow is the 38th anniversary of Confederation. Before July 1st, 1867 there were five separate British Colonies in America. These were Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward, Newfoundland and Canada. Canada was the name given to what is now called Ontario and Quebec. These colonies were independent of each other, and in 1867 the British parliament passed the British North American Act, which joined these Provinces together into the Dominion of Canada. This law came into force on July 1st 1867, and that date is observed as the anniversary of Confederation. In commemoration of this Historical Day we draw special attention to the following.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS—22 inches wide for shirt waist suits, summer dresses and slip skirts, medium and heavy makes, best Lyons dye, guaranteed. Special \$1.00 to 1.50 yard.

SILK AND WOOL EOELIENNE—44 inches wide, in black, blue, and brown, sheer bright glossy, cord weave. Specially adopted for street and reception wear. 75c to \$1.00 yard.

CREPE-DE-JAPAN—27 inches wide, in five shades only, reseda, tuscan, black, white and sky. Very appropriate for reception wear, 50c yard.

LADIES' PARASOLS—Mercerette, gloria and silk, white, navy and white, brown, navy and black, steel rod assorted handles, 75c to \$5.00 each.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSE—in the Famous Everfast Dye (guaranteed) black and tan, white, mercerised cotton, lisle, and silk, pleated plain and openwork 15c to \$1.00 pair.

LADIES' LINEN COLLARS—Polka dot, plain white also white with single and double row stitching, 12½c to 20c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES—Lisle, taffeta, and silk lace, 25c to \$1.00 pair.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' VESTS—Correct summer weights, all sizes, sleeveless, short and long sleeves, 10c to 75c each.

LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED DRESSING SACQUES—all neat dainty patterns, very stylish 75c to 90c each.

MERSILDA WAISTINGS—This new sheer silk like fabric for waists and suits in colors of black, white, grey, green, sky and fawn, (washable) 25c yard.

LADIES' DUST AND RAIN COATS—¾ and full length, fawn and grey, self strapping, belt, etc. \$5 to \$14.

DRESS MUSLINS, LINENS, ETC—Our entire stock is one of newness, and the materials here shown are all very appropriate for hot weather.

PILLOW SHAMS—Open work designs, hemstitched and fancy edges. Fine quality, 50c to \$2.50 each.

LADIES' ORGANDY AND MUSLIN WAISTS—Fine sheer organdy and muslin waists with insertion and pleats, newest sleeve, all the newest designs 50c to \$3.50 each.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY SPECIAL LIST.

Commencing at 9 a.m. Each Day, the Following are Extra Special.

16 only, Ladies' Silk Waists, in Jap tamoline and taffeta, mostly all pleated and some with insertion and button trimming in colors of green, white and black. Regular \$3.00 to 5.00 qualities. Saturday Morning, extra special **\$1.99 each**

12 only, Ladies' Walking Skirts, odd lines in (grey and black) chevots and venetians to clear at extra special prices.

A lot of Baby's Bonnets in embroidery and silk, assorted sizes (in white.) This is a sample lot to clear on Saturday morning at travellers' prices.

48 only, Ladies' and Children's Collars in wash stocks, taffeta stocks and lace collars, included in this lot are goods that sold regular as high as 75c. Saturday and Monday.. **10c each.**

35 only, Ladies' Belts in black, green and brown. These are goods everybody wants. Principally pleated taffeta and velvet, button trimmed. Saturday and Monday..... **16c each.**

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included in this lot are goods that sold regular as high as 75c. Saturday and Monday.. 10c each.

35 only, Ladies' Belts in black, green and brown. These are goods everybody wants. Principally pleated taffeta and velvet, button trimmed. Saturday and Monday..... 16c each.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS—5 only left in black and navy. These garments are designed by the most skilled. Style and finish is one of newness, pleated, with button trimming, clearing at \$7.50.

BED SPREADS—Honey comb and marseilles, nice satin finish 10/4, 11/4, and 12/4 in stock, medium and heavy weight 75c to \$3.50 each.

PILLOW COTTONS AND SHEETINGS—All widths in plain and circular cotton 15c to 25c, Sheetings bleached and unbleached 8/4, 9/4, and 10/4, plain and twill 15c to 40c a yard.

APRON GINGHAMS AND OXFORD SHIRTINGS—Apron Gingham with and without borders, 10c, to 15c a yard. Oxford Shirts, checks and stripes 5c to 15c a yard.

CARPET AND HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

To secure value and style at this time of the year is all important and absolutely necessary, in order to retain the patronage and confidence of our many customers. We have still a large range of the very newest fashioned designs in all classes of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Jap Mattings, Rugs, Door Mats, etc. Intending purchasers will save a large per centage in seeing the balance of our stock of 10/4 and 16/4 Lineolums and Oilcloths, 6 patterns in all, short lengths which must be cleared.

Have you seen the new Surface Oak Fibre in 1/4 cut oak flooring, the new and proper thing for rug borders. See some on our Carpet Department floor, 3c. square foot.

See that you get one of our Lithographic Fans.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

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Half Holidays

June 15th, 1905.

We, the undersigned merchants of Napanee, agree to close our respective places of business during each Friday afternoon of July, namely: the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, and the first two Friday afternoons of August, namely: the 4th and the 11th, the stores to close at 12.30 o'clock p.m. (half past twelve) and to remain closed the balance of the same days. Madill Bros, D. G. Hogan & Son, F. W. Smith & Bro., J. J. Haines, F. Chinnick, McIntosh Bros., F. H. Perry, Hardy Dry Goods Co., Duxee & Co., J. L. Boyes, Meagher Bros., The Coxall Co., E. Loyst, James Walters, S. G. Hawley, S. Casey Dennison, R. J. Wales, F. H. Perry, F. W. Hart, Amos Kimmerly, M. J. Ross, F. B. Naylor, T. F. Knittan, The Robinson Co., Wilson Bros., H. W. Kelly, John Paisley, A. Vanluven, R. W. Baker, S. E. Ward, Mrs. Jno. Pratt, P. Gould, Robert Jamieson, Madden Bros., J. N. Anderson, W. S. Exley, J. F. Smith & Son, C. A. Graham & Co., A. E. Lazier.

Celebration At Napanee, Monday, July 3rd, 1905.

Horse races and other sports. \$625.00 in purses.

No. 1.—2.15 class, Trot or pace.... \$200.00
No. 2.—2.27 class, Trot or pace.... 175.00
No. 3.—2.50 class, half mile heats.... 150.00
No. 4.—Named Race, half mile heats 100.00

Everything points to best celebration held here in years. Eight entries in named race, seven in fifty class, six in twenty-seven class.

All races open to trotters and pacers. Nos. 1 and 2, mile heats, 3 in 5. Nos. 3 and 4, half mile heats, 3 in five. No. 4 open to the following horses: C. Hamtly's Edith C, S. Cook's Lord Minto, S. Rankin's Lady Acma, D. A. McAuley's B. m., P. Johnston's Prince Boy, P. McGuiness' bay horse, E. Kaylor's c.m., Hepburn's Abe Dillon, The Weeks' Colt, Tremblay's Sam Mediam, Capt. Bottom's Pointer Colt, Harford Ashley's Jerry Hurley, H. Mowers' Dolly C., J. Hawley's Sydenham girl. Horses can ship to Napanee to Gananoque or Port Hope Saturday night.

Baseball—Yarker vs. Marlbank. The Citizens' Band will run an excursion from Picton by str. Ella Rosa, the steamer Varuna will run an excursion from Trenton, Belleville and Bay ports. The Bay of Quinte and Grand Trunk Railroads will sell tickets at single fare, good to return the following day.

Hammocks.

A first-class assortment.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Book your order at once for Binding Twine do not get Humbled by sub-agents buy from Reliable dealers. BOYLE & SON sell the best.

Mr. Justice MacLaren was elected President of the International Sunday Association. It is proposed to erect a temple to cost \$2,000.00.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP A. WILLIS.

The members of L.O.L., Forest Mills will attend Divine Service at Kingsford on Sunday July 9th, at 3 p.m. All welcome.

Lawn Mowers, lawn shears, and rubber hose. MADOLE & WILSON.

There is to be a grand social at Mr. Carscallen's, near Forest Mills, on Wednesday evening, July 5th. Refreshments will be served. Good music provided and a fine platform for those who wish to dance. Tickets, 15c.

Rope.

All sizes of Rope for hay forks and trip ropes, also pulleys. Sole agent for XXXX Engine Oil for machines. Best brand and cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

June Wedding

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whitmarsh on the 21st of June when their daughter Eeale was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas Putbrown, of Rochester, N. Y. The bride looked charming in a cream luster dress trimmed with white satin and all over lace. Miss Myrtle Whitmarsh sister of the bride was the bride's maid and was also dressed in cream luster and carried white carnations while Hazel Parks made a lovely flower girl dressed in cream luster and carried a basket of flowers of white roses in which was the wedding ring. The Rev. J. R. Real tied the knot in the presence of about forty guests. The bride's travelling dress was grey shower proof with hat to match. After the wedding the guests entered the dining room where a dainty tea was awaiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Nutbrown left Thursday morning for their home in Rochester with good wishes and showers of rice.

THE PRESENTS

The groom's present to the groomsmen a tie pin set with pearls; to the bridesmaid a chip diamond brooch; to the flower girl a gold bracelet set with diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whitmarsh, quilts; Mr. and Mrs. James Brandon, bed, bed spread; Miss Addie Kimmerly, bedroom set; Mr. and Mrs. James Howes, coffee

set and pin tray; Mr. and Mrs. Wess Conaway, meat bowl and cake plate; Miss Elli Markle, lemonade set; Mr. and Mrs. George Greer, pair of towels; Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Whitmarsh, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. Will Parks, water set; Mr. and Mrs. Allin Oliver, hot water pitcher, pepper and salt shakers; Miss Augusta Morrison, cream set and pair of vases; Miss Pearl Whitmarsh cheese dish and sofa pillow; Miss Kathleen Greer, fancy vase filled with flowers; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Parks, bon bon dish, tooth pick holder, mustard cup, pepper and salt shaker; Miss Myrtle Whitmarsh, silver cake plate; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Parks, cake plate; Miss Cook Belleville, silver berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Solmes, cheese dish; Mr. and Mrs. Will Stevenson, raw fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wales, fancy vase filled with flowers; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Deshane, water set; Mr. and Mrs. George Grass, cream set, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peterson, silver sugar shelf and butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wallace, gold sovereign spoon and pillow top; Miss Cora Kimmerly, Japanese fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. William Greer, chenille table cloth, Baby Wallace silver maple leaf; Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, half dozen dishes, the Roger children lemon dish, half dozen silver spoons, photo fruit; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eager, parlor lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Wess Hoff, handkerchief case, Japanese teapot; Mr. James D. Coe, chocolate set; Mr. Jane Shaw, parlor lamp, Mrs. Alice Ferguson, rose bowl; Mr. and Mrs. George Cleal, Jardiniere; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Abrams, cream jug; Floid Whitmarsh, pair of Japanese cups and saucers; Mr. Dan Ferguson, lemonade set; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rogers, parlor lamp; Harold Whitmarsh, pepper and salt shakers; Miss Bernice Sager, sugar bowl and cream pitcher.

BELLEVILLE

Mr. James and Helen Dyer, a silver jelly spoon; Mrs. Gray, a fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. Huntly, chocolate pitcher; Mr. Walcer Symons, pearl handle silver butter knife and pickle fork, Boys of the Greenleaf boy, Belleville half doz gold orange spoon.

ROCHESTER N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Snider, silver cold meat fork, silver berry spoon and comforter; Mr. and Mrs. J. Nutbrown, a pair of blankets; Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis, silver bread tray; Mrs. Lemon, a beautiful jardiniere; Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Nutbrown, umbrella stand; walnut rocker from the boys of the association.

E. LOYST has a large stock of Flour. All kinds of feed, such as gluten meal, corn meal, ryeal corn and oat feed. Everything in the feed line. Coal oil, salt, pressed hay, good 25c tea. Everything at lowest prices at E. Loyt's. Highest prices, cash or trade, for eggs. A large supply of Seed Buckwheat and Rock Salt.